



COMMENT OF
THE DAY

Peace Probes

FROM Siam—significantly comes a message of peace to the Malayan Government from the Malayan Communist Party. Significant, too, is its timing for the federal elections are now only a month off. The appeal to end the eight-year-old struggle, the Communists possibly reckoned, would be certain to gain wide support at such a time offering as it does the cessation of hostilities, an end to repressive regulations that have been stoically borne by the long-suffering inhabitants and an end to tension, fear and gangsterism.

To that extent the appeal was, admittedly less to the present Government than to the electorate who vote for a new Legislative Assembly next month. The inference is obvious: a weak coalition susceptible to the blandishments of peace would become an easy target for Communist exploitation.

IN Malaya, it seems few, if any, have been deceived by the sheep's clothing. It is widely felt the move has been dictated from "abroad" and is consistent with other Communist peace feelers made recently, notably the one by Chou En-lai at Bandung. Abortive terrorism, it is pointed out, may be abandoned. But there are no illusions. Whatever the political complexion of the new Government, the Communist problem will remain. Tactics may change but not the party's long-term aims. A strong alliance may well find virulent opposition from the Communists in the form of industrial unrest such as Singapore has seen recently. The machinations of the Communists are infinite and Malaya faces a long struggle before the danger is successfully overcome.

An intriguing question arising out of the peace message is: why was it sent from Siam? It has long been known that the terrorists, under heavy pressure from the security forces in Malaya, have found the comparative tranquillity of Siam's poorly policed southern states a more secure and hospitable environment from which to wage their jungle war. By establishing a permanent headquarters in an alien state, however, they risk losing their identity as an "indigenous Malayan movement". In fact, the Government has been quick to conclude that this is yet another indication that the terrorists are on the run.

WERE the Communists aware of this? Or did they hope by their tactics to promote dispute and acrimony between Kuala Lumpur and Bangkok at the failure of the Siamese police to combat terrorism as effectively as the British have done in Malaya? Possibly it is a small point and insignificant in comparison with the most obvious inference to be drawn from their peace message, and that is an acknowledgment of failure to subdue the country by terrorism.

For months now the jungle war has shown small but steady gains for the security forces. A small but tenacious group of fanatics remains—contained yet unconquered. Generous surrender terms have been offered by the Government and good use has been made of the latest evidence of terrorist discomfort. The nerve war has been intensified and it remains to be seen whether the new attempt at attrition will succeed in cracking the jungle hard core. Few in Malaya want peace on Communist terms; and few want to give them any political status by bargaining with them at this stage. This is a promising mood which augurs well for what may be a decisive battle in the next few months.

Three Burned
To Death

Chattanooga, June 26. Two gasoline-laden barges and a tugboat caught fire during a severe thunderstorm last night burning three persons to death and injuring three others in a river flame. One man was still missing after he was seen swimming toward shore following the explosion and holocaust.

Terrorism
Brings 5
Deaths

Algiers, June 26. Five persons were killed and six wounded in Algerian terrorism, French police reported today, and local authorities demanded that a state of siege be proclaimed throughout the Department of Constantine.

The new attacks brought to 1,173 the total number of casualties on both sides in France's most important North African territory since terrorism erupted in the "All Saints plot" of last November 1. Of these 692 were rebel casualties—302 killed, 49 wounded and 347 taken prisoners.

The Mayors of the Constantine Department, the Eastern section of Algeria where small-scale wars have been smouldering for seven months, demanded a state of siege through the Department. They also asked for the "neutralisation" of the Algerian Communist Party trials in military courts, garrisoning of isolated farms and warnings to foreign countries which broadcast inflammatory propaganda.

CASUALTY FIGURES

French and pro-French casualty figures since November 1 broke down this way: Dead: 122 civilians and 105 soldiers. Wounded: 46 civilians and 202 soldiers. Besides the 11 casualties over the weekend, eight bombs exploded, two fires were set and 4,000 vines slashed. One hundred and forty-seven persons were arrested in the Department of Constantine in the last 24 hours.

In neighbouring Morocco, a man and a woman were severely injured when three bombs exploded last night in Casablanca.

Police announced that 49 terrorist suspects were rounded up yesterday morning in Casablanca in a carefully-prepared "netting" operation. Some of them belonged to a gang which had been pursued for over a year.—United Press.

Protest Meeting
Broken Up

Johannesburg, June 26. Police today raided an outdoor "Congress of the People" meeting at Kliptown, African township near here, and arrested several demonstrators. The police demanded social, political and economic equality for all in South Africa.

United Nations
Declaration

San Francisco, June 26. The United Nations would mark its tenth anniversary today with a joint declaration reiterating the United Nations aim to preserve future generations from the curse of war, and to seek peace in security, justice and good neighbourly relations.—France Press.

No End To Dock Strike Yet In Sight NORTHERN STEVEDORES REBUFF APPEAL

Hopes that a split in the 19,000 striking British dockers would widen to rapidly end their 34-day-old stoppage faded tonight as the gap closed once more.

The men of Manchester today followed the lead of their Liverpool and Hull colleagues, who yesterday rebuffed an appeal from the 7,000 London strikers to return to work.

Tonight the decisions of the men in the north were laid before a meeting of London dockers. No vote was taken before this meeting broke up after two hours. This is taken to mean that the majority of the Londoners will not go back to work tomorrow after all.

Last week they accepted the advice of their leaders to go back on Monday but the decision was conditional on the northerners going back also.

It is expected, however, that many men will drift back to work at London docks but they may face pickets at the gates.

Stevedores from northern ports are converging on the capital tonight and plan a "march of solidarity" to London's dockland tomorrow in a bid to keep the strike front solid.

Some 140 Merseyside dockers were driving south through the night. But Hull, in the northeast, said it could not afford to send pickets to London.

About 1,000 men attended the London meeting tonight. It heard the two chief personalities of the union urge conflicting courses.

1. Mr Dick Barrett, General Secretary, till he quit last week, pleaded with them to go back to work while the Trades Union Congress in-

quired into their grievance.

2. His assistant—and for the moment his successor—Mr Bill Newman, who had returned a few hours before from a tour of the northern ports, asked them to carry on the strike in unity with their colleagues there. He declined comment as he drove off from the meeting.

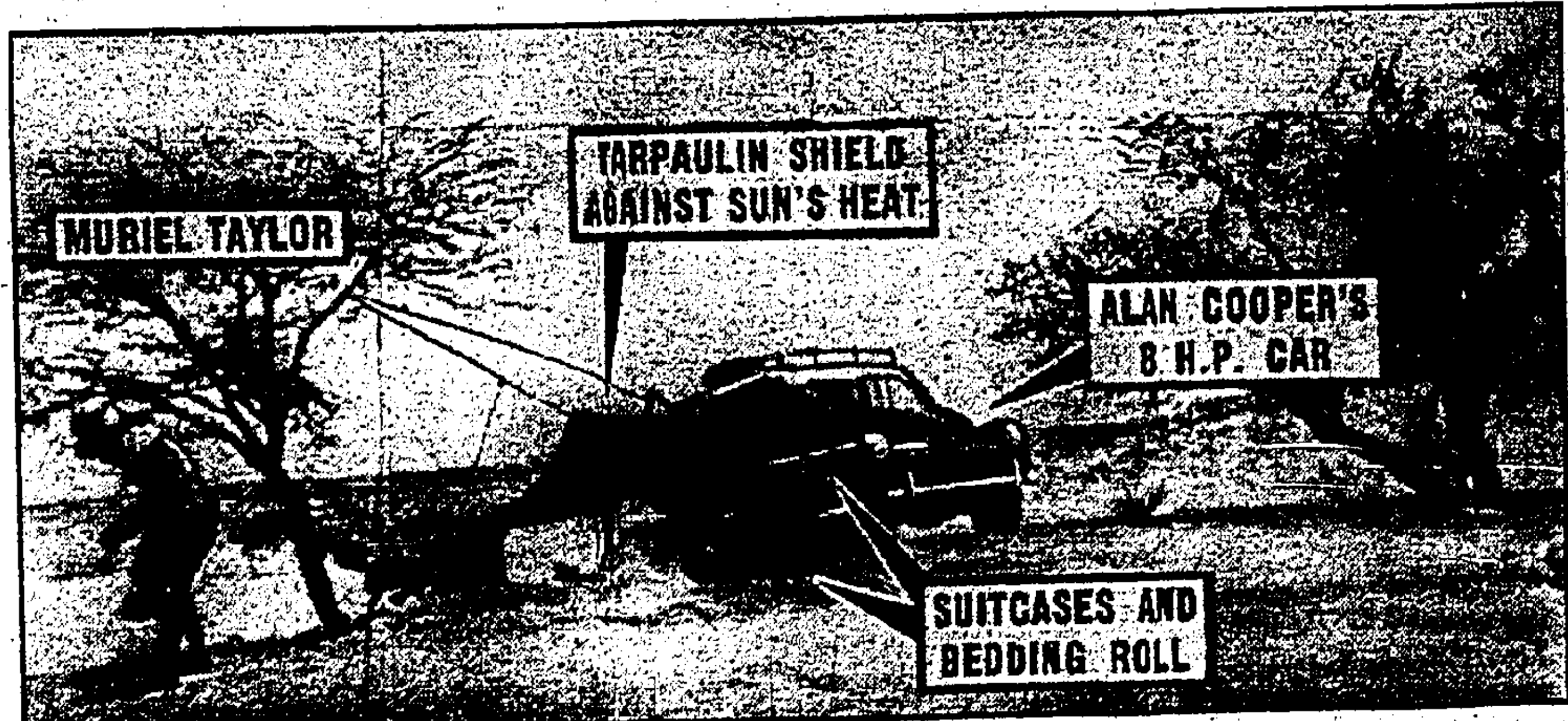
The stevedores union called the strike to enforce its claim to a say in the hiring of dock labour at all ports where it has members.—Reuter.

Sunken Submarine Raised



The scene at Portland last week as HMS Sidon, which sank with the loss of 13 lives after an explosion, was raised to the surface for a short time. Then the submarine slipped its couplings and had to be salvaged.—Central Press Photo.

FIRST PICTURE OF SARAH DESERT TRAGEDY



Bertrand Russell's World Peace Plan

Helsinki, June 26.

Earl Russell, the octogenarian British philosopher, has proposed to the peace conference here that a group of eminent scientists should issue an unbiased statement telling in plain language what the effect of an atomic war would be.

Earl (Bertrand) Russell added that all nations "might in this way be brought to acknowledge that they have nothing to gain from a nuclear war."

This proposal was one of three which emerged today from the peace conference here attended by 2,000 delegates from 90 nations.

The conference is organised by the Finnish branch of the World Peace Council which has said that the meeting might result in a "Helsinki appeal" against the use of atomic weapons.

Earl Russell's plan was submitted by letter. He was unable to attend.

Mrs Phoebe Cusden of Reading, proposed the dispatch of a peace mission to the "Big Four" meeting at Geneva.

The third proposal was put forward by Professor Kaoru Yano of Japan. He suggested the observance of August 6, the tenth anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima as a day of protest against atomic weapons.

These governments could present the report... to all the powerful governments of the world and invite them to express their views on it.

"The report should have such a weight of scientific authority behind it that it would be scarcely possible for any government to combat its findings," the British philosopher continued.

"The governments on either side of the iron curtain could without loss of face simultaneously admit to uncommitted governments that war can no longer serve as a continuation of policy."

Earl Russell added: "Among neutrals, India is in an especially favourable position because of her friendly relations with both groups as well as her experience of successful mediation in Korea and Indo-China."

Earl Russell continued: "Let us now assume that the great powers, by the methods which have been suggested, have been induced to admit that none of them could secure their aims by war."

This first picture of the doomed Sahara Desert journey shows Miss Muriel Taylor, who with Mr Alan Cooper, leader of the party, died of thirst—helping to pitch camp at the fringe of the desert. Also in the picture are Cooper's 8hp car, the tarpaulin shield which was used against the sun's heat, and underneath the shield the bedding roll and suitcases.—London Express Photo.

Will Try To Form New Govt

Rome, June 26.

Christian Democrat Antonio Segni, father of Italy's land reform plan, tonight agreed to form a new government. He was asked by President Giovanni Gronchi to succeed Premier Mario Scelba, who resigned last week.

President Gronchi asked Signor Segni to let him know by Thursday whether he had succeeded in forming a new Cabinet.

The Premier-designate told newsmen after conferring with the President that he would give special emphasis to economic questions in consultation with political leaders. He said he would call on all Democratic parties to support him.

A communique issued by the Presidential Palace made it clear that Signor Segni's initial task in consulting political leaders this week would be primarily exploratory.

GERMAN MINE DISASTER

Berlin, June 26.

A shattering mine explosion trapped 14 men under tons of rock and coal at the North Star mine at Gelsenkirchen, Germany, today and the authorities feared all were killed.

Twelve bodies were brought out of the rubble of the blasted tunnel by rescue workers working 2,610 feet below ground level. The search effort was continuing for the other two men but little hope was held that they would be brought to the surface alive.

Families and friends of the dead and trapped miners stood by in silence as the blanket-draped bodies were carried out of the tunnel entrance by grimy rescue workers.

Many of the onlookers were miners themselves, dressed in Sunday clothes and called away from Sunday walks or football games when news of the disaster spread.

The cause of the explosion has not yet been established, although one company official said it probably happened when a charge of explosives used for blasting loose clabs of coal went off prematurely, setting off other charges.—United Press.

Japan-China Trade

Differing Views In Washington Revealed

Washington, June 26. Senate Republican leader Senator William Knowland today challenged as "bad public policy" suggestions that the United States would allow expanded trade between Japan and Communist China.

He said he opposed increased trade either in strategic goods useful for war production or in such soft goods as textiles.

This position put him at odds with Senator Walter George (Democrat, Georgia), Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, who has called for a great expansion of non-strategic trade. Some high administration officials also have hinted at possible relaxation of trade barriers.

WAR POTENTIAL. Senator Knowland said trade with China in strategic goods—he mentioned machine tools and railway locomotives—would definitely build up their war potential.

Trade in such goods as Japan's textile products might easily lead to far too much reliance of Japan on China markets, he said in an interview.

He added: "If the Communists suddenly cut that off and they could do it as easily as turning a faucet, it could bring about an economic and political collapse in Japan."

LODGE'S ATTITUDE

Mr Henry Cabot Lodge, US Ambassador to the United Nations, indicated on the other hand that larger China trade outlets for Japan might be advisable.

Interviewed on a television programme, he said: "Japan is a country that has to trade in order to live. She has to trade somewhere. There is no such thing as arbitrarily bad trade or good trade. You have to judge each trade on its own merits and on its own terms."

He said: "You can have trade with a country where you get the better of it even though you do not like the government of the country—that is conceivable."—Reuter.

"MISS JAPAN"

Tokyo, June 26.

Twenty-year-old Keiko Takikashi—"Miss Tokyo"—became "Miss Japan" today in a contest here when she beat ten other girls from all over the country.

Next month she will take part in the "Miss Universe" contest in California. She is five feet five inches tall, weighs 119 lbs and has a 34-inch bust, 23-inch waist and 35-inch hips.—Reuter.

That's why the shoe **PINCHES**

BECAUSE IT'S NOT..

CRANE Shoes

The Best Pinned Shoe Store In The East.

16th Store: 608 Nathan Rd., Kowloon.

4th Store: 14 DES VOLEX ROAD, C. H.K.

17th Store: 514 HENNESSY ROAD, H.K.

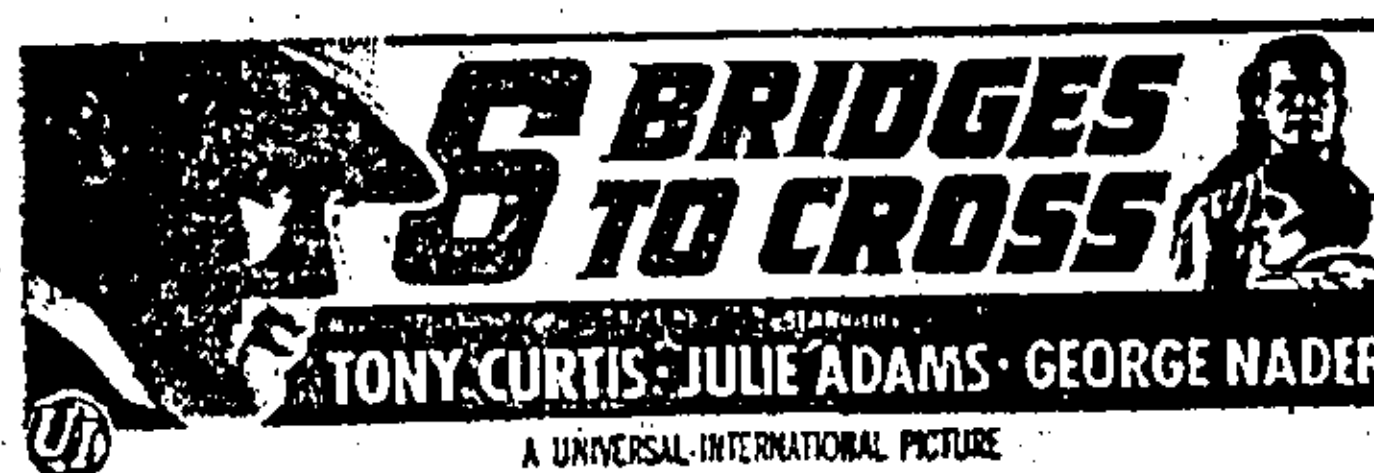
KING'S * PRINCESS

At 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 p.m. / At 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m.

SHOWING TO-DAY



★ NEXT CHANGE ★



FINAL TO-DAY AT 8.00 P.M.

CHUNG YEE DRAMA GROUP presents

Pah Jin's "THE FAMILY"

All Star Cast • Dialogue in Mandarin

— ON THE STAGE —

Admissions: \$8.90, \$6.00, \$4.70, \$3.00 & \$1.70, Tax Incl.

★ TO-MORROW ★



NEW YORK - GREAT WORLD

CAUSEWAY BAY, TEL. 78721 KOWLOON, TEL. 53500

TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

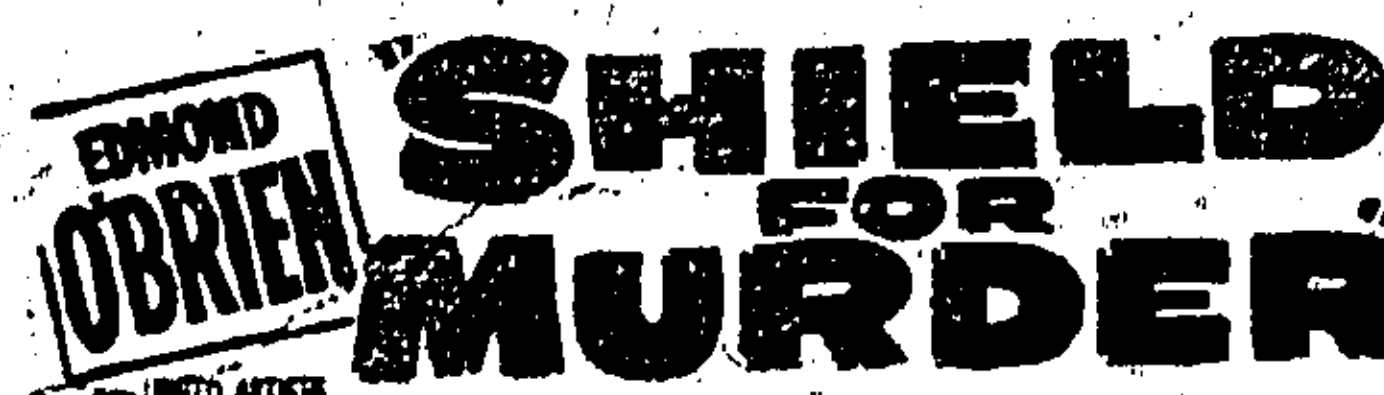
"CHIN PING MEI"

主演 蘭香李 梅瓶金

A Chinese Picture in Mandarin
BASED ON THE CHINESE CLASSIC
OF THE SAME TITLE

A Shaw Bro. Production

★ NEXT CHANGE ★



CAPITOL RITZ

SHOWING TO-DAY
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30
& 9.30 P.M.TO-DAY
At 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m.— TO-MORROW —
"THE 7 DEADLY SINS"— NEXT CHANGE —
"THE GOOD, THE BAD & THE UGLY"

RECORD WORLD TRADE

Seven Per Cent
Above
Previous Year

UN ECONOMIC REPORT

New York June 26.

World trade last year reached a record level, surpassing the previous peak set in 1953 by seven per cent, a United Nations world economic report said today.

The report, which will be discussed in the UN Economic and Social Council next month, said that the industrial countries of Western Europe accounted for most of the increase.

In 1953, the economies of Eastern European countries were influenced by a greater emphasis placed on the output of consumer goods, but at the end of 1954 the Soviet Union and Hungary "reasserted the priority of heavy industry."

INFLATION ARRESTED
It said the inflationary developments in some countries of Latin America and South East Asia in 1953 were arrested in 1954.

In Japan, the report said, industrial production increased in 1953 by about 22 per cent over 1952, but agricultural production fell sharply, owing to a decline in rice production. Gross national product in Japan showed an increase of about 10 per cent in real terms.

A deterioration in terms of trade in Latin America and Southeast Asia, the report

said "came generally to a halt and industrial production showed signs of recovery by the end of the year."

The deficit of the rest of the world with the United States on commercial, current and long-term capital account rose from \$1.8 thousand million in 1953 to \$3.2 thousand million in 1954. The report said.

Nevertheless, the rest of the world was able to add \$1.7 thousand million to its gold and dollar reserves as a result of transactions with the United States during 1954.

The report said that the United States recession of 1954 had a more limited effect on world trade and payments than the recessions of 1938 and 1949.

ECONOMIC CHANGES
Dealing with developments in Burma, Ceylon, Formosa, India, Indonesia, Malaya, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, Bolivia, Peru and Venezuela, the report said the survey of major economic changes in these countries provided a broad coverage of the developments in the raw material and food producing nations.

It said that prices of industrial raw materials and foodstuffs other than petroleum and rice, which had fallen sharply in 1952, continued to decline during 1953. But there was a stiffening in the demand for most of these commodities in the course of 1954, it said, and as a result the trend of declining prices either were arrested or reversed.

Since import prices fell only slightly during this period, the terms of trade generally deteriorated further in 1953. This trend was arrested and, in some countries, reversed in the course of 1954 in line with the changes in export prices.

As a result of the difficulties encountered in the balance of payments position, new import restrictions were introduced in most of the countries in question, the report said.

In contrast to the Eastern European countries, mainland China in 1954 continued to expand its investment at a rapid rate. In 1953 and 1954 the rate of expansion in the output of heavy industry exceeded that in consumer goods industries. Owing to unfavourable weather conditions, the output of food production remained unchanged.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION
Industrial production continued to increase in 1954 in all the centrally planned economies, the economic report said, adding that in the Soviet Union the annual increase of 13 per cent in 1954 slightly exceeded the increases of 1953 and 1952 but in all other countries of this group the rates of increase were substantially smaller than during the preceding period.

The reasons for this decline were not the same in mainland China as in the other countries. In the former the decline was partly due to the fact that by 1954 most idle capacity had been brought into use. It was also due to the fact that in earlier years the government had devoted a large part of its investment to the restoration of existing productive capacity with the result that investment expenditure brought about a rapid expansion in production. The new investment programme which began in late 1953 concentrated on the construction of new large-scale heavy industries, a considerable part of which was not yet completed, the report said.—Reuters.

Evatt Objects
To Australian
Troops In
Malaya

DR. H. V. EVATT

Sydney, June 26.

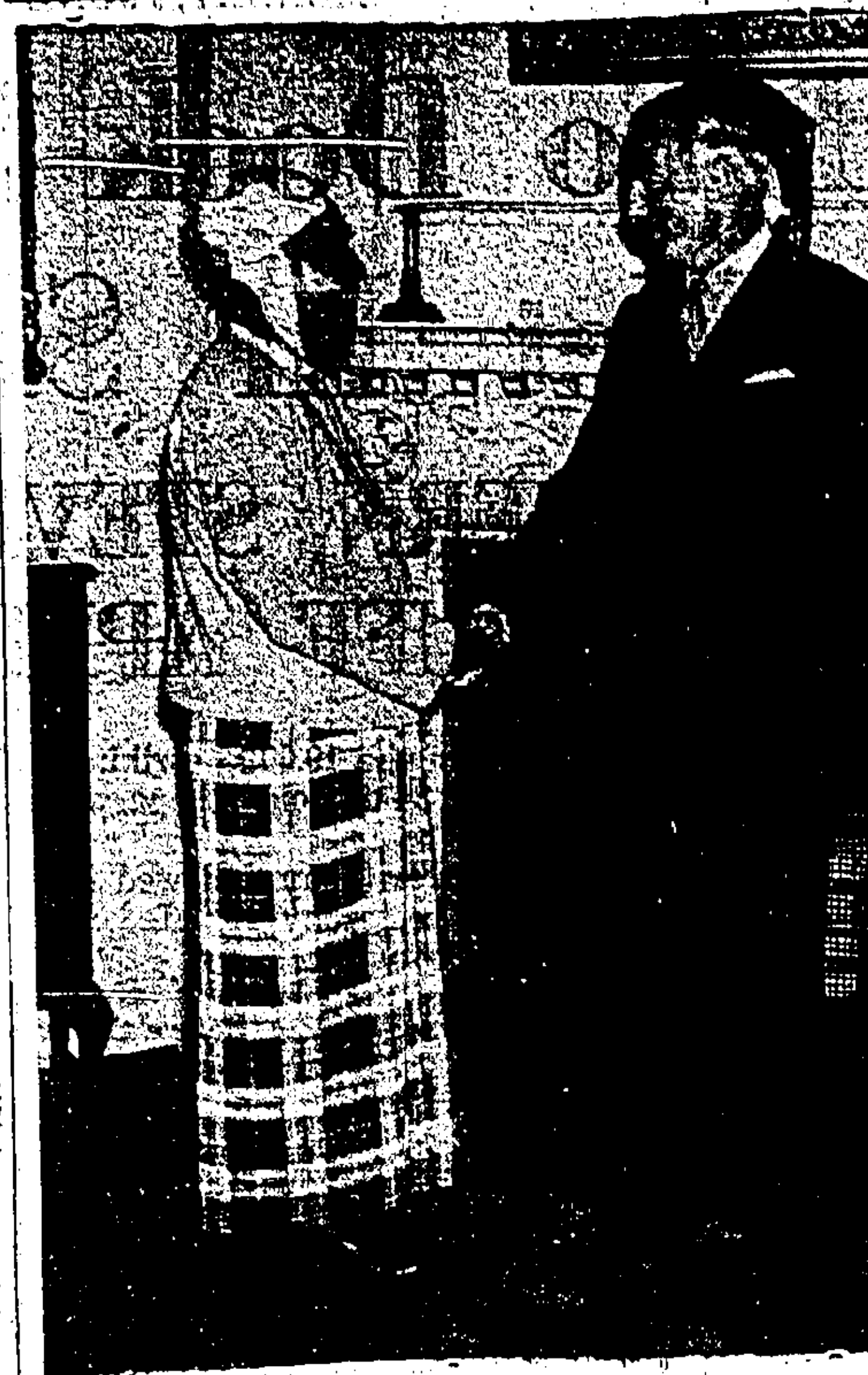
Malaya is entitled to govern itself without Australian troops sent to interfere in its internal affairs, Dr. Herbert Evatt, Australian Labour Party opposition leader, said at a party rally at Newcastle tonight.

Addressing more than 1,000 persons, Dr. Evatt asserted: "Malaya is entitled to self-government. The Labour Party has promised to support the new government. And Australia" he added "was committed to this policy by the Atlantic Charter." "Malaya self-government," he continued, "would improve Australia's relations with the Asian people. For example, he said, the British Labour Party gave India independence after 150 years of outside control, and the Indian people are more friendly toward Britain today than ever.—France-Press.

Magestic

FINAL SHOWING
At 2.30, 5.20, 7.30
& 9.30 p.m.In The Wonder of 4-Track
High-Fidelity Stereophonic
Sound— TO-MORROW —
"OUT OF THE CLOUD"

Burmese Premier In London



Following a special invitation from the British Government, U NU is on a visit to Great Britain. He is pictured here being greeted by Sir Anthony Eden at No. 10 Downing Street.—Express Photo.

INDIA AND POLAND
IN AGREEMENT

New Delhi, June 27.

The joint statement signed by the Prime Ministers of India and Poland in Warsaw yesterday (Sunday) reaffirmed the five principles of peaceful co-existence and, expressing concern at the Indo-Chinese situation, declared it was essential the Geneva agreements should be fully implemented.

Friendly relations between India and Poland was the only other subject dealt with in the statement which was less than half the length of last week's Nehru-Bulgarian declaration.

THE STATEMENT

The statement, released simultaneously in New Delhi and Warsaw, said:

"The two Prime Ministers fully approve of and accept and will be guided by the five principles which have already been accepted by a number of countries for the conduct of their mutual relations."

"The principles contained in the Moscow declaration were then listed.

The statement recalled the association of the two countries in international commissions in Indo-China and previously in Korea and stated that "the Prime Ministers are especially concerned with the situation in Indo-China."

They were of the opinion that it was essential for the sake of peace not only in Indo-China but in the Far East and the world generally that the Geneva agreements should be fully im-

plemented by the parties concerned and elections held as provided therein.—Reuters.

Rockefeller
Wedding

Kansas City, June 26.
A granddaughter of the late John D. Rockefeller was honeymooning today with her husband of one day—an Episcopal priest.

Ann Clark Rockefeller, daughter of special Presidential Assistant Nelson A. Rockefeller and Mrs. Rockefeller was married to the Rev. Robert Laughlin Pierson, 29, in the bridegroom's Bronx Church yesterday.

Rev. Pierson, priest in charge of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Donald M. Pierson of Eagle, Wisconsin.

He was graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1949 and from the Episcopal Seminary at Nashota, Wisconsin, in 1954. His bride attended Wellesley College.—United Press.

ORIENTAL
AIR-CONDITIONED

4-Track Directional Stereophonic Sound! Wide Screen!



Next Change: "STREET WITH NO NAME" Fox Film

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

★ SHOWING TO-DAY ★



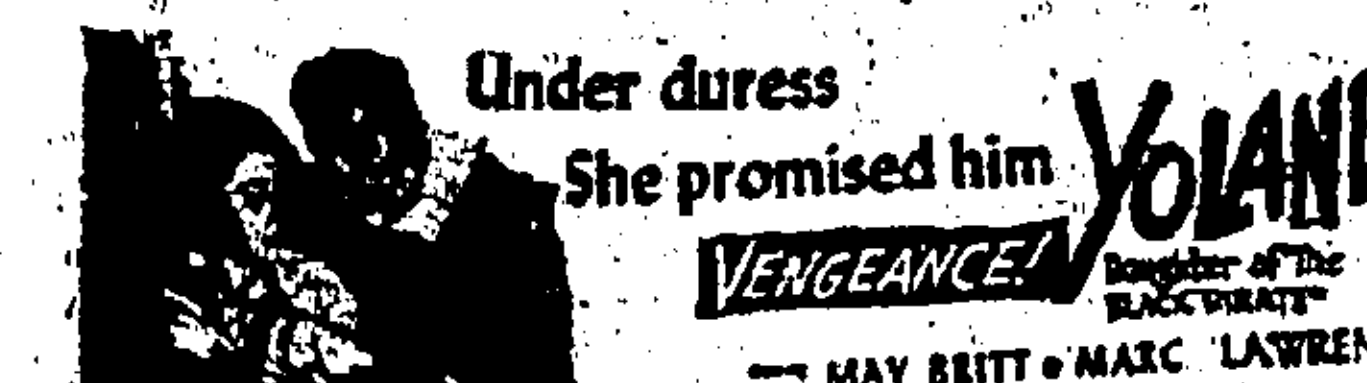
WATCH FOR IT!



R O X Y & BROADWAY

★ FINAL SHOWING TO-DAY ★
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

OPENS TO-MORROW

Released by 20th Century-Fox
BOOKINGS NOW OPEN!

EMPIRE

SHOWING TO-DAY

AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.



HOOVER : LIBERTY

CAUSEWAY BAY - TEL. 72571 KOWLOON - TEL. 50333

— NOW PLAYING —
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

Moscow Not Opposed To Talks On German Unity



HERR RAAB

AUSTRIA TO HAVE ARMY

Vienna, June 26. The Austrian Chancellor, Dr. Julius Raab, in his twice monthly radio talk, tonight qualified as "absurd" the view that the country should not have an army.

"Our army will not be invincible," he said, "but it will be sufficiently powerful to make an adversary think twice about making war on us."

Dr. Raab said he favoured an army based on compulsory military service, "it costs less than a professional army," he said.

The Chancellor said that the creation of a new army arose out of the country's declaration of neutrality and "not within the framework of some vast strategic speculation."

Dr. Raab referred also to the emotion, which he felt at the return of Austrian prisoners of war from the Soviet Union and expressed his conviction that "serving the cause of peace is the most imperative need in this life."—France-Press.

Hollywood, June 26. Pamela Kellino, wife of British actor James Mason, gave birth to an eight-pound nine-ounce boy today by Caesarean operation.

They have a six-year-old daughter, Portland Pamela. —China Mail Special.

Bonn, June 26. West German Government officials today learned with relief of Soviet Foreign Minister V. Molotov's remarks in San Francisco yesterday showing that Moscow was not opposed to a discussion of the German problem at the Geneva "summit" conference next month.

Government quarters in recent weeks thought to have detected a certain unwillingness on the Soviet side to discuss the German problem at Geneva at all.

They speculated that the Russians might want to leave the German problem entirely to their talks with Dr. Konrad Adenauer, the West German Chancellor, when he visits Moscow later this year, probably in September.

UNENTHUSIASTIC

This prospect did not meet with enthusiasm here as Bonn, despite newly won sovereignty, still regards the problem of German unity primarily as a task and duty for the Big Four.

The officials were also gratified to learn that Mr. Molotov had expressed himself against extending the Communist regime now prevailing in East Germany to the whole country.

On the other hand, his remarks about the two parts of Germany

and his opposition against extending the Western regime to the Soviet zone seemed to indicate to the officials an intention to harden the political reality of two separate German states.

For most West German politicians, German unity means the introduction of the West German pattern of democracy in East Germany, through free secret elections.

West Germany will send a delegation to Geneva which, according to a Government spokesman, will not only be informed by the Western Powers about the progress of the conference but also be consulted.

Chancellor Konrad Adenauer was informed of Mr. Molotov's statements at his home near Rheindorf this morning.

UNDER STUDY

Government spokesmen refused to comment saying reports about the press conference were under study.

Government quarters recalled that Dr. Adenauer had obtained a promise from the Western Allies during his recent trip to the US and Britain that the West intended to bring up the German problem during the Geneva conference as one of the main issues which had to be solved to relax international tension.—Reuter.

TOP SECRET

RUSSIAN ATOMIC ENERGY PROJECTS

Tokyo, June 26.

The Russians are keeping their development of atomic energy a top secret, a Japanese scholar revealed Saturday night upon his return from a six-week tour of Soviet Russia and Communist China.

Dr. Ka-suma Yano of Kyoto University, one of fourteen Japanese scholars who made the trip at Russia's invitation said "the Russians permitted us to see virtually everything we wanted to so that we could not feel the existence of the so-called Iron Curtain. But we could not get the opportunity of seeing development in the field of atomic energy."

Dr. Yano said of the three weeks the group spent in Russia he was in Moscow for ten days, five days in Leningrad, and five days in Stalingrad.

"Viewing it from my specialty (engineering), I was impressed with the splendid buildings I saw," Dr. Yano said. "This was especially so in Stalingrad, eighty per cent of which was destroyed by the last war."

VOLGA ENGINEERING

Dr. Yano said he was impressed with the large scale engineering projects along the Volga. He said the two million kilowatt hydro-electric plant, nearing completion at Kuyskyslav will be the world's largest. He said he also witnessed the 1,750,000 kilowatt plant being constructed at Stalingrad.

In Communist China, Dr. Yano said he saw engineering projects along the Hwai Ho River which included the building of dams and reservoirs. Unlike Russia where mechanical power is used, however, the Chinese projects included use of from fifty thousand to one hundred thousand labourers, Dr. Yano said.

He said production in Manchuria including the formerly Japanese-operated colliery in Fushun appeared to have returned to prewar level. He noted a shortage of trained men and said he saw Russian technicians in some places. —United Press.



World famous motor race drivers paid homage to Pierre Levegh, the driver of the ill-fated Mercedes car, which crashed at Le Mans causing the death of about eighty people, during the funeral service at the Saint Honore D'Eylau Church, Paris. Picture shows: during the service are (right to left) Fangio, Stirling Moss and Filch (fourth). — Express Photo.

Naval Conference In Singapore

Singapore, June 26.

The Chiefs of Naval Staff of the Royal Australian Navy and the Royal New Zealand Navy arrived here this afternoon to attend an important naval conference scheduled to begin on Tuesday.

The two naval chiefs Vice Admiral R. R. Dowling of Australia and Rear Admiral J. E. H. McBeath of New Zealand, travelled together from Sydney. They were met on arrival at Kallang Airport by Commodore G. A. F. Norfolk, Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief, Far East Station, Vice Admiral A. Scott Moncrieff, Australian Commissioner Sir Alan Watt and other British naval officials.

Adm. Dowling told newsmen that he would go to Bangkok after attending the naval conference here to analyse the results of the maritime exercise "Amaze." Naval ships and maritime aircraft of Britain, Australia and New Zealand have been jointly participating in the exercise in the South China Sea for the past fortnight. The exercise divided into three parts included practices in atomic warfare, anti-submarine warfare, convoy operations and long-range air reconnaissance.

TOO EARLY

Adm. Dowling said it was too early to say whether more Australian warships would be committed to this region. He was replying to a question whether more ships would join the two Australian destroyers Arunta and Warramunga which have joined the Far East Fleet for anti-terrorist operations in Malaya.

The Australian naval chief said the Arunta and Warramunga would stay in Malayan waters until November when they would probably be replaced by two other Australian destroyers. He said his visit to Bangkok was for the purpose of meeting senior officers there and having nothing to do with SEATO.

Rear Admiral J. E. H. McBeath who was appointed Chief of Staff, Royal New Zealand Navy, only six weeks ago, would not comment on policy or operational matters before his talks.

LAST CAR WAS UNLUCKY

Toronto, June 26. Robert Moran, a 16-year-old stable boy, admitted in court here that he stole 13 motorcars—one for every time he missed a train and faced the possibility of being late for work.

He was given a suspended sentence. —China Mail Special.

HIS ARMY WENT HOME

Seoul, June 26. Private Adolphe Van der Linden found himself today the last Belgian soldier in Korea and felt not at all happy about the international mix-up. Not only is the 22-year-old Purple Heart veteran the only Belgian soldier in Korea, he is temporarily attached to an American unit although he speaks only Flemish and no English. He communicates through an American in touch and goes Japanese they both learned in Japan. Van der Linden spent two months in a Tokyo Army Hospital for a back ailment and was returned to his unit in Korea.

FINED FOR OWNING HOMING PIGEONS

Paris, June 26.

Jean Gaillard, 75-year-old, got acquainted with French justice for the first time in his life. He was fined 6,000 francs (\$6) for owning carrier pigeons without authorisation.

"Why, he said, I bought some pigeons during the Russo-Japanese war, in 1905. I did not even know that they were homing pigeons."

He had been denounced by a pigeon fancying club as having undeclared homing pigeons. In March, an inspector visited him. He was amazed at the number of birds owned by the old man. He counted 94. He immediately called for reinforcements and himself and two fellow-inspectors, after one day's hard work, said that 75 pigeons were homing pigeons while the remainder were not.

"I believe that with me, they ceased to be carrier pigeons, since none of them went away," the old man said. The Court fined him. "I know nothing of your regulations, Gaillard told the Court. And it is not at my age that I will learn." —France-Press.

Homage Paid To Driver

QUEEN LEAVES NORWAY

Thousands Crowd Oslo Harbour

Oslo, June 26.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh wound up their triumphant three-day state visit to Norway tonight with a farewell dinner for the 82-year-old King Haakon aboard the Royal Yacht, Britannia.

More than 100 small boats, yachts and launches circled round the Britannia as the hour of departure approached. On shore many thousands of people lined the quays and perched on the piers to wave goodbye to the British Sovereign.

Crowds stood shoulder to shoulder and several deep on every foot of quay and shore.

At 9.40 p.m. when the last of Queen Elizabeth's dinner guests had left the ship, the festive bunting was taken in from the mastsheads, black smoke came from the funnel and the ship began to move.

Only the Norwegian Royal Family including King Haakon, stayed on board to accompany the Queen for the first few hundred yards of the voyage. They made arrangements to leave the Britannia as soon as she reached the Dyna lighthouse at the far end of Oslo Bay, and came back in their barge to the quay.

Enthusiasm reached the peak last night when 50,000 people massed outside the National Theatre to see the Queen and other Royal guests arrive for the performance, Peer Gynt. After attending church this morning the Queen drove with King Haakon to Skaugum Manor, country home of Crown Prince Olav, 20 miles southwest of Oslo.

ROUTE CROWDED

Hundreds of thousands of Norwegians congregated along the route.

Crown Prince Olav and his children Reginald Astrid and Harald met the Queen on the front steps of their home. The Queen wore a grey marten stole over a light blue, green shantung dress.

At the Manor, Prince Olav took the guests on the terrace where press photographers had been admitted. After lunch, the Queen left Skaugum to return to Oslo. She and the Duke boarded the Britannia.

King Haakon escorted them to the quay of honour and then returned to his palace. He was returning to the quay an hour later to board the Britannia for a farewell dinner. King Haakon kissed the Queen's hand, vigorously shook that of the Duke of Edinburgh before the Royal couple stepped aboard the Royal barge.

As the barge headed seaward, the Queen and the Duke stood together, midships, waving, smiling towards King Haakon and then turned and waved to the crowd who responded enthusiastically. Within minutes, they were out of sight amid hundreds of small boats.

The ninetieth anniversary of the birth of King Haakon, the first of the royal line, was celebrated in Oslo by a Royal Salute of 21 guns. A flight of 24 Norwegian jet planes in tight formation ripped across the sky. —Reuter.

Indian Woman Appointed Head Of State

Bombay, June 26.

For the first time in the Republic of India a woman has assumed charge of a state because her son, the Rajpramukh (constitutional head), has gone on a six-week hunting trip in the African jungle.

Her Highness Kanya Cheluvajammam Avari has been appointed head of the south Indian state of Mysore during her son's absence and the President of India has recognised her as a person competent to exercise the powers of the Rajpramukh, said the notification in the state Government gazette. —China Mail Special.

West Indian Immigration Problem

London, June 26.

Lady Huggins, wife of Sir John Huggins, former Governor of Jamaica, today called for immediate action on the problem of West Indian immigration into Britain.

She was speaking at the Conservative Commonwealth Council here, a private body of Conservatives which makes unofficial recommendations on Commonwealth affairs to the annual Conference Party conference.

Lady Huggins said that if a trade recession set in and led to unemployment, a serious situation could arise and feelings would rise against coloured workers.

NEW SLUMS

The time to tackle the problem was now. The immigrants' arrival in certain areas caused overcrowding and in some places such as Brixton, South-west London, "new slum conditions were created."

It was not the fault of the West Indian immigrants, Lady Huggins urged that every help should be given to encourage the flow of British capital to the West Indies.

Mr. John Pinner, Conservative member of Parliament, said the proportion of criminals among coloured people in Britain was no greater than the proportion among white people, contrary to what many thought. But the Home Secretary should have power to deport those who were obviously felons.

Mr. Aldwin Widdall, a West Indian, said the immigrants came to Britain with a song "We are British subjects."

He went on: "Like that song and I hope you do. We must make sure that when they go back they return singing the song and not a different tune."

MAU MAU PROBLEM. The council later discussed the Mau Mau problem in Kenya. Mr. H. E. Sorel, a shipping firm director, who had spent two years in East Africa, said: "One of the most frightening aspects of Mau Mau is the degree to which so many women have seeped into it. Women are now the main supporters of Mau Mau in the reserves."

He alleged that the intelligence service in Kenya had failed to give proper warning of the development of Mau Mau.

"If there had been a good intelligence there, would have been no Mau Mau," he declared. —China Mail Special.

Memory Honoured

Buenos Aires, June 26.

The late Eva Peron was honoured throughout Argentina today, on the thirty-fourth month after her death, with wreaths being deposited at the monuments erected to her memory in all the General Confederation of Labour local headquarters and other places where busts of her have been set up. —United Press.

FRANCE FACES BIG STRIKE

Government Drafts Urgent Measures

Paris, June 26.

The Government drafted urgent measures today to head off a strike by public employees and civil servants which would paralyse France and threaten the Government of Premier Edgar Faure.

All three of France's major unions—Communist, Socialist and Catholic—have called the strike for July 1 unless the Government agrees to their demands for increased wages and social benefits.

If the strike comes off, it would parallel the great general strikes of August 1953, when France's economic life was virtually choked off.

DELAY MEETING

The strike might even cause the fall of the Government and delay the Big Four "summit" meeting at Geneva, now set for July 18.

Services affected would include civil servants in Government offices, postal employees, street cleaners, hospital workers, Customs men and meteorological and airport employees. Such a general movement probably also would cause a

A British Crossword Puzzle

1	P	E	T	R	O	L		R	O	B	I	N
2		O		V	I	F	E	R		N		
3	P	E	T	E	M		V	A	E	V	E	
4			T		R	I	V	E		R		
5	12	S	T	O	W	I		13	R	O	B	E
6												
7			R		B	E	B	E	R	T	U	
8			14	E	V	A	D	S		A		G
9	20	R	I	D	E	R		T		21	M	A
10		N		22	S		E	T		23	P	E
11	24	V	A	L	S	E		25	L	A	B	E
12												
13			N		26	E	N	T	E	R	D	T
14	27	R	E	E	L	S		28	S	L	E	E
15												

ACROSS

- Motor spirit (8).
- Bird (5).
- Snake (5).
- Value highly (6).
- Indefinite (5).
- Bolt securing metal plates (5).
- Cook (4).
- Flowers (5).
- Wilderness (8).
- Gels away (6).
- Equestrian (5).
- Self-satisfied (4).
- Fish (5).
- Dance (5).
- Tags (6).
- Go in (6).
- Staggers (5).
- Slumbers (6).

DOWN

- Clergyman (8).
- Walked feebly (8).
- Past (4).
- Restricted (7).
- Venerates (7).
- Speaker (6).
- Blatant (5).
- Pink light (8).
- Proposes (8).
- Makes gloomy (7).
- Pays up (7).
- Craft (6).
- Foolish (5).
- Noblemen (4).

SATURDAY'S CROSSWORD: Across: 1 Retard, 5 Rooms, 8 Elre, 9 Ayvaz, 11 Swift, 12 Expert, 14 Flat, 16 Recur, 18 Allied, 19 Sere, 20 Pained, 24 Ratio, 25 Radish, 26 Sang, 27 Spree, 28 Select. Down: 1 Rpal, 2 Tape, 3 Reap, 4 Direct, 5 Restore, 6 Office, 7 Sisters, 10 Exile, 13 Matures, 14 Platter, 15 Adipose, 17 Error, 18 Spawns, 21 Seize, 22 Dirt, 23 Shut.

MARRIAGE AND HAPPINESS— TWO PATHS CROSS IN PARIS

By David Lewin

FOR the first time on my honeymoon someone else has worried about the reservations.

"For the first time I did not have to look behind for the baggage. I just walked into the car. . . I didn't have to worry."

It was Joan Crawford speaking—the woman who has been a Hollywood star for a quarter of a century and now, at 47, has married for the fourth time.

She is on her honeymoon in Paris—as Mrs. Alfred Steele, wife of the Pepsi-Cola premier. She talked to me.

Right Timing

"If I hadn't done all that I have done—if I hadn't been married—before and the marriages had failed—I wouldn't be what I am today. HAPPY."

"It would have been nice to have met my husband years ago—and found happiness together then. But years ago I hadn't the experience."

"Timing is the main thing. Nature has a way of finding the right timing for you and so today this marriage comes at the right time for both of us. Everything I have done in my private life was right at the time."

"I have made mistakes—and I admit them—but at the time they were the right mistakes."

"I make my mistakes in public—like Ava Gardner (three husbands) and Lana Turner (four husbands)—for everyone to see and to criticize."

Joan Crawford deftly used an eye-brow pencil to etch in the familiar heavy lines over her eyes. Her husband came over and kissed her.

"You see," she said, "Alfred has never seen me on the screen. He doesn't know me as a film star—but he loves me as a woman."

Always Learning

The career of Joan Crawford started when she was 14, selling dresses in a department store. Her name then was Billie Cassin and a year later she ran away to become a dancer.

"How did I become a star? I worked. I worked. I worked. That is the only way I knew. I worked at it all the time, never stopping—until now."

She added: "I was always learning—and when I learn I leave myself unguarded. That way you get hurt. I get hurt. But without pain there can be no happiness."

"It is not 'security' with money I seek. I wanted emotional security and I have found it at last."

"I never had emotional security before with anyone. . . She did try to find emotional security. When she was 21 she married Douglas Fairbanks Jr. The marriage lasted four years. When she was 27 she married Franchot Tone. That marriage lasted four years and in 1939 was dissolved."

"This

is Hong Kong"

THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE Picture Record OF HONG KONG EVER PUBLISHED

Depicting Waterfront Scenes, City Scenes, Urban Scenes, Harbour Scenes, Architecture, Churches, University Buildings, Markets, Features, Chinese Ceremonies, Shipbuilding, Factories, People at Work, People at Play, Arts and Crafts, Sporting Activities, Character Studies, Child Welfare, Chinese New Year Scenes, The Colony by Night, Pageantry, Hong Kong a Hundred Years Ago, in all, over

300 Photographs

Finely Reproduced on Art Paper

POPULAR PRICE

\$8.50

Published by

SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LTD.
HONGKONG KOWLOON

In 1942 she married an actor, Philip Terry. Four years later she had to admit failure again. What was missing in all those marriages? Joan Crawford told me:—

"It was only on the screen that I could play the love scenes which escaped me in real life. All that love I had bottled up had to come out somewhere."

"I played purposeful characters who finally got everything in the last reel of a film. They were loved."

"And me? At night I walked through deserted stages so that finally I'd be good and tired and ready for sleep, and not have to face the loneliness."

She paused. That word loneliness seemed to come eddily from Joan Crawford, who had her work, her home, her four adopted children. She explained

"I learned to put on a surface to cover my loneliness and my fear. I know what people used to say about me—they said I 'queened' it."

"They said 'Here she comes—the queen.' It was not queendom. I was just plain scared. I didn't show it, because I am an actress."

"That surface I had to put on may have been too successful. It made people think I was so efficient—so able—to take care of myself. . ."

And then Joan Crawford was ready to go out.

On her face there was no sign of past worries and fears, only present happiness.

Pulitzer Man

The problem of happiness for Tennessee Williams, the writer of "Streetcar Named Desire," is a simple one: It is the relationship between man and wife.

Williams, a bachelor, said in Paris: "I believe that relationship more often than not is to be strained."

And that is the theme, as it was in "Streetcar," of his latest play, "Cat on a Hot Tin Roof," which has just won him a Pulitzer Prize.

"In the play I show the strain between a man and his wife when physically and mentally they are not adjusted to one another," he said.

"And I also show the power of greed when an old man is at the moment of death and the relatives crowd around lustful for his money. Grabbing for money is a vital point in life."

I said: "You seem to take a defeatist view of life. You deal in decline."

Tennessee Williams shook his head—it was his most definite movement of the evening.

"English playwrights are just more optimistic. Why should they be optimistic, you tell me?" he said. "It is not that I am a defeatist. I just look at life as it is."

Shocks Them

"Cat on a Hot Tin Roof" will rouse a bigger theatrical tumult than did "Streetcar." Even in America there was trouble over some of the salty hard language used.

"I deal with the crisis in the minds of people. Sometimes my stories are savage—but I deal in reality, and reality is savage."

Tennessee Williams is 41 years old and has the reserved manner and dress of a bank manager in a lesser country town.

When he writes there is nothing sleepy about him. He is today the most important author in the American theatre. He sets out deliberately to shock his audience—and to hold them. So his titles seize the eye.

After the title, the plot. Said Williams: "There are three basic problems which people face. They are: 1. Fading beauty in a woman. 2. Fading power. 3. Fading virility."

"I have just sketched a story about the first problem. I would like it to be filmed. It is the story of a woman who wakes up to the realization that she is middle-aged and her beauty has gone."

"I wrote it for Garbo. She was too scared of the subject even to read it."

I asked him who could—or would—act the part. "Joan Crawford perhaps—she is realistic enough, but I doubt if she would want to do it my way. Or Vivien Leigh possibly—I touched on this situation in 'Streetcar' which Vivien played. But I think Bette Davis. Yes, Bette Davis is honest enough now to face it."

"It gets so difficult," said the man who has won two Pulitzer Prizes for his writing. "The more I go on, the more difficult it becomes not to repeat myself."

But Mr. Williams—is there really nothing more than fading beauty, fading power, and fading virility?



The SECURITY OFFICER . . .

• FACT or FICTION? Again a story in this series by famous writers invites you to solve the puzzle. This tale COULD have happened. But did it? Tomorrow the answer will be given.

THIS happened—or did it happen?—at Hogsorton during the first few weeks of the Second German War.

To avoid any suspicion of needless obscurity, let me add at once that this Hogsorton was not the celebrated fictional creation of Mr. Gillie Potter. It was the code name of a large country house in the south-west of England to which various sections of the British Broadcasting Corporation, including my own Drama Department, were to be evacuated in the event of the outbreak of war.

I had always understood that the existence, and especially the exact whereabouts, of Hogsorton was very much "top secret." For all I know it may still remain in that category on some list in some obscure file. I will, therefore, confine myself to saying that it stood a few miles outside a town principally famous as the scene of a thirteenth-century battle and for its production of asparagus.

Taken by and large, it was a pretty queer place. No doubt the experts who chose it had their perfectly good reasons. Apart from its rambling size, they were not obvious. Glistening parquet floors echoed disagreeably to the rattle of typewriters, and what had been stables did not convert easily into studios for the broadcasting of plays.

Change-over

There was a wonderful westward view. There was a superb lawn, on which surely peacocks rather than planners should have walked, and there was a bear-pit in the garden.

The comprehensive explanation of Hogsorton was the simple fact that it had once been the home of an exiled Pretender to the throne of France, and decorated accordingly. The royal fleur-de-lis was everywhere in evidence: engraved upon the panelling, embroidered upon the wall-tapestries.

From my personal point of view the change-over from London was rather a singular experience. I was

evicted from my billet in the town because its owners had never before seen a Siamese cat, and thought that mine was some sort of wild animal of ferocious habits. And in Hogsorton itself—as the first war-time programmes included, no radio drama to produce—I found myself doing a variety of odd jobs which ultimately included, for some 96 hours, that of responsibility for security.

This was, of course, before the days of the Home Guard. But there were curious, and to me, incomprehensible, rumours that the Irish Republican Army had evil designs upon Hogsorton. And patrols were organised, wearing vast sou'westers and vaster boots, who made up for having little to do during the day of squelching through the undergrowth of the Hogsorton garden during the



by Val Gielgud

VAL GIELGUD has been basing the big book rooms of the BBC since 1921. He is now Head of Sound Drama and has the OBE. Earlier appointments included being secretary to an MP, sub-editing a comic, and editing. He also conceals controversial works, scenarios and plays—among them "Party Manners," "The Other Gielgud"—four years after that brother John was elected at Rugby and Trinity College, Oxford. Last month, at 54, he married a 16-year-old actress, Monica Grey—his third wife. He is an ordant student of history and Siamese cats.

Final word

I went out to my patrol, and watched a splendid display of searchlights flickering over the clouds to the north. I felt puzzled, mildly apprehensive, and more than a little exasperated.

It was a state of mind which did not change for the better during the following day, which was one of continuous rain, and which became intensified after dusk. For more than three hours I hung about in the immediate vicinity of the entrance to the long drive, with nothing to do but smoke and get progressively wetter. No further message had come from London. No one arrived. Nothing happened.

Finally, I assumed the conventional car breakdown, and made my way back to the canteen for what might charitably have been supposed to represent a meal. I ate it, hurriedly, and then retraced my steps down the drive, intending to have a final word with the guard on the big gates before turning in.

Then, almost literally, I ran into him. In the drizzle and the dark one could see very little, but I got the impression of a big stoutish man, a pale fat face with side-whiskers, and a heavy-caped coat. He was leaning on a tasselled stick, wheezing heavily, but most of us looked a bit odd at that particular time, especially in the matter of clothes, and he was of course a foreigner. His first words by their accent confirmed as much.

Night work

"You expected me—yes?"

"Yes," of course, but a good deal earlier. I suppose you've had trouble—?"

"That London road is altogether terrible," he said.

Technically, I should have asked him for his identity card, but he must have produced it to have passed the gates, and I was anxious to get the business over

and turn in. Also, I was still smarting mildly from Security London's curtain-lecture on the telephone.

"What can I do for you?" I inquired.

"I would wish to see everything," he replied.

I groaned inwardly, but there was no help for it. We went up to the house, and over it from cellars to attics. A few of my colleagues, busy on night-work, were about, but they minded their own business with exemplary tact, and, remembering my instructions, I did not advertise my visitor by effecting introductions.

He said very little, except that from time to time he made admiring comments on the decorations. He expressed particular pleasure over the tapestries that hung the length of the big staircase, and a number of severe engravings dealing with historical subjects which I had never bothered to examine in any detail.

Twice he stopped and waved a plump manicured hand towards secretaries' desks with their shrouded typewriters. "We shall do better, once we are disembarrassed of those things there," he said, and smiled amiably. I said nothing.

He had suggested that the European Service would presumably have a use for typewriters seemed in the circumstances merely fatuous.

We were standing in the hall about to go out again into the darkness and visit the converted stables—in which my visitor had expressed particular interest—when the Night Duty Officer ran down the stairs, and told me I was wanted on the Private Line, I made my excuses and followed.

"Hello, Hogsorton, Security?" "Security here," I said amiably.

"London, Security here. Just to inform you that a high-level decision was taken today not to shift the European Service after all. Sorry to have bothered you."

"But look here," I interrupted, "the chap you told me about—"

"Won't be coming of course. Good night!"

And Security London rang off.

I thought of ringing back. Then my imagination began to work overtime, and I bolted down into the hall. It was empty. My visitor had gone. None of my colleagues nor the guard at the gates would admit to having seen him during the time he had been with me. They had simply not noticed him, or they had taken him for granted.

He said very little, except that from time to time he made admiring comments on the decorations. He expressed particular pleasure over the tapestries that hung the length of the big staircase, and a number of severe engravings dealing with historical subjects which I had never bothered to examine in any detail.

Twice he stopped and waved a plump manicured hand towards secretaries' desks with their shrouded typewriters. "We shall do better, once we are disembarrassed of those things there," he said, and smiled amiably. I said nothing.

He had suggested that the European Service would presumably have a use for typewriters seemed in the circumstances merely fatuous.

We were standing in the hall about to go out again into the darkness and visit the converted stables—in which my visitor had expressed particular interest—when the Night Duty Officer ran down the stairs, and told me I was wanted on the Private Line, I made my excuses and followed.

"Hello, Hogsorton, Security?" "Security here," I said amiably.

"London, Security here. Just to inform you that a high-level decision was taken today not to shift the European Service after all. Sorry to have bothered you."

"But look here," I interrupted, "the chap you told me about—"

"Won't be coming of course. Good night!"

And Security London rang off.

I thought of ringing back. Then my imagination began to work overtime, and I bolted down into the hall. It was empty. My visitor had gone. None of my colleagues nor the guard at the gates would admit to having seen him during the time he had been with me. They had simply not noticed him, or they had taken him for granted.

He said very little, except that from time to time he made admiring comments on the decorations. He expressed particular pleasure over the tapestries that hung the length of the big staircase, and a number of severe engravings dealing with historical subjects which I had never bothered to examine in any detail.

Twice he stopped and waved a plump manicured hand towards secretaries' desks with their shrouded typewriters. "We shall do better, once we are disembarrassed of those things there," he said, and smiled amiably. I said nothing.

He had suggested that the European Service would presumably have a use for typewriters seemed in the circumstances merely fatuous.

We were standing in the hall about to go out again into the darkness and visit the converted stables—in which my visitor had expressed particular interest—when the Night Duty Officer ran down the stairs, and told me I was wanted on the Private Line, I made my excuses and followed.

"Hello, Hogsorton, Security?" "Security here," I said amiably.

"London, Security here. Just to inform you that a high-level decision was taken today not to shift the European Service after all. Sorry to have bothered you."

"But look here," I interrupted, "the chap you told me about—"

"Won't be coming of course. Good night!"

And Security London rang off.

I thought of ringing back. Then my imagination began to work overtime, and I bolted down into the hall. It was empty. My visitor had gone. None of my colleagues nor the guard at the gates would admit to having seen him during the time he had been with me. They had simply not noticed him, or they had taken him for granted.

He said very little, except that from time to time he made admiring comments on the decorations. He expressed particular pleasure over the tapestries that hung the length of the big staircase, and a number of severe engravings dealing with historical subjects which I had never bothered to examine in any detail.

Twice he stopped and waved a plump manicured hand towards secretaries' desks with their shrouded typewriters. "We shall do better, once we are disembarrassed of those things there," he said, and smiled amiably. I said nothing.

He had suggested that the European Service would presumably have a use for typewriters seemed in the circumstances merely fatuous.

We were standing in the hall about to go out again into the darkness and visit the converted stables—in which my visitor had expressed particular interest—when the Night Duty Officer ran down the stairs, and told me I was wanted on the Private Line, I made my excuses and followed.

"Hello, Hogsorton, Security?" "Security here," I said amiably.

"London, Security here. Just to inform you that a high-level decision was taken today not to shift the European Service after all. Sorry to have bothered you."

"But look here," I interrupted, "the chap you told me about—"

"Won't be coming of course. Good night!"

And Security London rang off.

I thought of ringing back. Then my imagination began to work overtime, and I bolted down into the hall. It was empty. My visitor had gone. None of my colleagues nor the guard at the gates would admit to having seen him during the time he had been with me. They had simply not noticed him, or they had taken him for granted.

He said very little, except that from time to time he made admiring comments on the decorations. He expressed particular pleasure over the tapestries that hung the length of the big staircase, and a number of severe engravings dealing with historical subjects which I had never bothered to examine in any detail.

Twice he stopped and waved a plump manicured hand towards secretaries' desks with their shrouded typewriters. "We shall do better, once we are disembarrassed of those things there," he said, and smiled amiably. I said nothing.

He had suggested that the European Service would presumably have a use for typewriters seemed in the circumstances merely fatuous.

We were standing in the hall about to go out again into the darkness and visit the converted stables—in which my visitor had expressed particular interest—when the Night Duty Officer ran down the stairs, and told me I was wanted on the Private Line, I made my excuses and followed.

"Hello, Hogsorton, Security?" "Security here," I said amiably.

"London, Security here. Just to inform you that a high-level decision was taken today not to shift the European Service after all. Sorry to have bothered you."

"But look here," I interrupted, "the chap you told me about—"

"Won't be coming of course. Good night!"

And Security London rang off.

I thought of ringing back. Then my imagination began to work overtime, and I bolted down into the hall. It was empty. My visitor had gone. None of my colleagues nor the guard at the gates would admit to having seen him during the time he had been with me. They had simply not noticed him, or they had taken him for granted.

He said very little, except that from time to time he made admiring comments on the decorations. He expressed particular pleasure over the tapestries that hung the length of the big staircase, and a number of severe engravings dealing with historical subjects which I had never bothered to examine in any detail.

Twice he stopped and waved a plump manicured hand towards secretaries' desks with their shrouded typewriters. "We shall do better, once we are disembarrassed of those things there," he said, and smiled amiably. I said nothing.

He had suggested that the European Service would presumably have a use for typewriters seemed in the circumstances merely fatuous.

We were standing in the hall about to go out again into the darkness and visit the converted stables—in which my visitor had expressed particular interest—when the Night Duty Officer ran down the stairs, and told me I was wanted on the Private Line, I made my excuses and followed.

"Hello, Hogsorton, Security?" "Security here," I said amiably.

"London, Security here. Just to inform you that a high-level decision was taken today not to shift the European Service after all. Sorry to have bothered you."

"But look here," I interrupted, "the chap you told me about—"

"Won't be coming of course. Good night!"

And Security London rang off.

I thought of ringing back. Then my imagination began to work overtime, and I bolted down into the hall. It was empty. My visitor had gone. None of my colleagues nor the guard at the gates would admit to having seen him during the time he had been with me. They had simply not noticed him, or they had taken him for granted.

He said very little, except that from time to time he made admiring comments on the decorations. He expressed particular pleasure over the tapestries that hung the length of the big staircase, and a number of severe engravings dealing with historical subjects which I had never bothered to examine in any detail.

Twice he stopped and waved a plump manicured hand towards secretaries' desks with their shrouded typewriters. "We shall do better, once we are disembarrassed of those things there," he said, and smiled amiably. I said nothing.

He had suggested that the European Service would presumably have a use for typewriters seemed in the circumstances merely fatuous.

We were standing in the hall about to go out again into the darkness and visit the converted stables—in which my visitor had expressed particular interest—when the Night Duty Officer ran down the stairs, and told me I was wanted on the Private Line, I made my excuses and followed.

"Hello, Hogsorton, Security?" "Security here," I said amiably.

"London, Security here. Just to inform you that a high-level decision was taken today not to shift the European Service after all. Sorry to have bothered you."

"But look here," I interrupted, "the chap you told me about—"

"Won't be coming of course. Good night!"

And Security London rang off.

I thought of ringing back. Then my imagination began to work overtime, and I bolted down into the hall. It was empty. My visitor had gone. None of my colleagues nor the guard at the gates would admit to having seen him during the time he had been with me. They had simply not noticed him, or they had taken him for granted.

He said very little, except that from time to time he made admiring comments on the decorations. He expressed particular pleasure over the tapestries that hung the length of the big staircase, and a number of severe engravings dealing with historical subjects which I had never bothered to examine in any detail.

Twice he stopped and waved a plump manicured hand towards secretaries' desks with their shrouded typewriters. "We shall do better, once we are disembarrassed of those things there," he said, and smiled amiably. I said nothing.

He had suggested that the European Service would presumably have a use for typewriters seemed in the circumstances merely fatuous.

We were standing in the hall about to go out again into the darkness and visit the converted stables—in which my visitor had expressed particular interest—when the Night Duty Officer ran down the stairs, and told me I was wanted on the Private Line, I made my excuses and followed.

"Hello, Hogsorton, Security?" "Security here," I said amiably.

"London, Security here. Just to inform you that a high-level decision was taken today not to shift the European Service after all. Sorry to have bothered you."

"But look here," I interrupted, "the chap you told me about—"

"Won't be coming of course. Good night!"

And Security London rang off.

I thought of ringing back. Then my imagination began to work overtime, and I bolted down into the hall. It was empty. My visitor had gone. None of my colleagues nor the guard at the gates would admit to having seen him during the time he had been with me. They had simply not noticed him, or they had taken him for granted.

He said very little, except that from time to time he made admiring comments on the decorations. He expressed particular pleasure over the tapestries that hung the length of the big staircase, and a number of severe engravings dealing with historical subjects which I had never bothered to examine in any detail.

Twice he stopped and waved a plump manicured hand towards secretaries' desks with their shrouded typewriters. "We shall do better, once we are disembarrassed of those things there," he said, and smiled amiably. I said nothing.

He had suggested that the European Service would presumably have a use for typewriters seemed in the circumstances merely fatuous.

We were standing in the hall about to go out again into the darkness and visit the converted stables—in which my visitor had expressed particular interest—when the Night Duty Officer ran down the stairs, and told me I was wanted on the Private Line, I made my excuses and followed.

"Hello, Hogsorton, Security?" "Security here," I said amiably.

"London, Security here. Just to inform you that a high-level decision was taken today not to shift the European Service after all. Sorry to have bothered you."

"But look here," I interrupted, "the chap you told me about—"

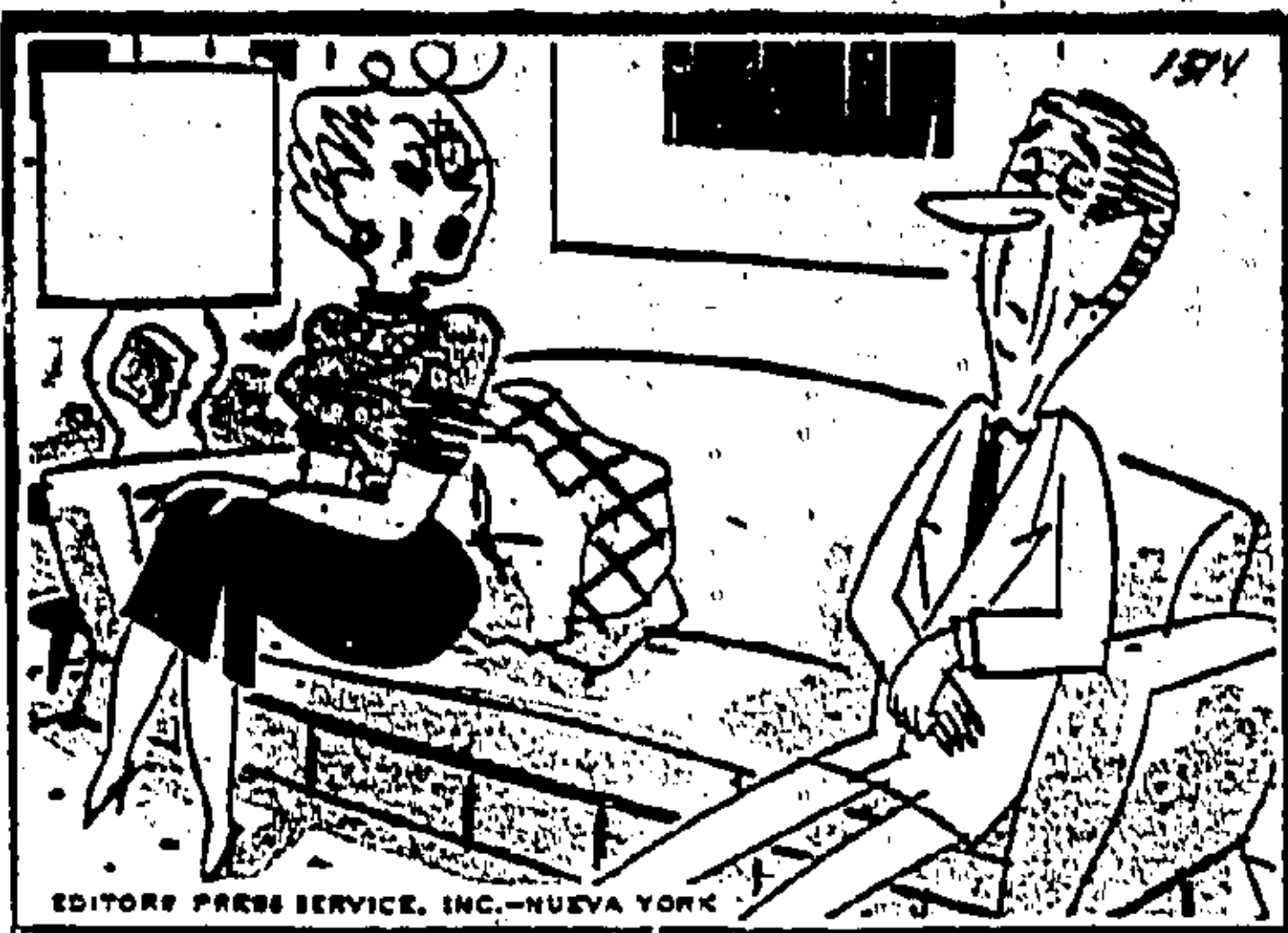
"Won't be coming of course. Good night!"

And Security London rang off.

I thought of ringing back. Then my imagination began to work overtime, and I bolted down into the hall. It was empty. My visitor had gone. None of my colleagues nor the guard at the gates would admit to having seen him during the time he had been with me. They had simply not noticed him, or they had taken him for granted.

He said very little, except that from time to time he made admiring comments on the decorations. He expressed particular pleasure over the tapestries that hung the length of the big staircase, and a number of severe engravings dealing with historical subjects which I had never bothered to examine in any detail.

Twice he stopped and waved a plump manicured hand towards secretaries' desks with their shrouded typewriters. "We shall do better



"Care for some tea? ... Coffee? ... Artificial respiration?"

• BY THE WAY • by Beachcomber

THE experiments with soaps on fish have one beneficial effect: it fish begin to taste of soap, then the soaps must be given delicate flavours and must be deemed nutritious. But the fishing industry is afraid that, if the soaps used for washing fish are made too delicious, people will abandon fish and begin to eat soap.

That would please town-planners and builders of airports and dirt-tracks, as the loss of the old-fashioned sort of food grown, the less agricultural land would be needed. The real problem is to persuade buyers of shrimps that they are getting the right amount of calories.

Toddler's beard

MR REPTON L. IFFETT, a director of Snibbo Ltd., claimed that the growth of a luxuriant beard on a dog proved the nutritive, ornamental, and health-giving properties of Pharmbutta. Mr Iffett said, "A beard is not a disease, or a sign of a diet deficient in carbohydrates. We of Snibbo are never surprised by the astonishing effects of our product. It is our contention that the owner of an Alsatian with a long, red beard, far from being an object of contumely, is to be congratulated on varying the monotony of dogs' chins. A beard of this calibre and hue is an asset at a show. Further, a burglar faced by a red-bearded Alsatian dog would decamp with chills of fear." Asked what ingredient of Pharmbutta would be likely to produce a beard on a dog, Mr Iffett said: "The absolute, pure, untrammelled, 100 per cent vitaminous processed milk from our own laboratories. That is the basic ingredient."

Siegfried's tin-opener

A sword at Covent Garden the other night which necessitated the finding of another sword to cut open. Brummidge's armour in the next scene, reminded me of Partemir's sword, which was years ago in this opera. His sword could not be found, so a tin-opener was produced. But as Siegfried worked with this on the armour, Brummidge shook with laughter and whispered, "Do you think I'm a tin of salmon?" They both laughed so much that the curtain had to be rung down.

Marginal note

SPORT being what it is today —and what is it, pray, asks

YOUR BIRTHDAY By STELLA

MONDAY, JUNE 27

BORN today, you are inclined to be governed by your emotions. You have the artistic temperament that goes with creative talent in the arts. Music is one of your best loves and you also will be fond of the stage, the screen, radio or television. You are a good mimic and will be able to play any part well. You do have a quick temper and it would be best for you, to try to keep it under control, for you are apt to say things that you later will regret.

Although you are ambitious to succeed in life, you will exercise your ambitions for one whom you love, if the two in any way become conflicting. Your affections are deep and your love lasting and loyal. You have a great deal of charm and will have a host of friends. But

when it comes to love, there will be a "one and only."

You are fond of books and will spend a great deal of time reading. Although you are not considered an "intellectual," you have a fine, alert mind. Perhaps you should use it more often!

These days, you of the feminine sex who have beauty are also allowed to show you have brains. Among those born on this date are: John Golden, producer; Henry Eugene Abbey, opera impresario; Paul Lawrence Dunbar, poet; Charles Farnell, Irish patriot; Henry B. Stanton, abolitionist; Helen Keller, author and lecturer.

To find what the stars have in store for you tomorrow, select your birthday star and read the corresponding paragraph. Let your birthday star be your daily guide.

TUESDAY, JUNE 28

CANCER (June 22-July 23)—Content yourself with daydreaming only at such times when alert, prompt action is unnecessary. LEO (July 24-Aug. 23)—"One journey to learn"—a difficult task may seem hard the first time. After that, it's easier.

VIRGO (Aug. 24-Sept. 23)—You should have profited from the month just past. The signs have been good for your progress. LIBRA (Sept. 24-Oct. 23)—Be positive that a new project is soundly based on fact—not fiction. Then go ahead.

SCORPIO (Oct. 24-Nov. 22)—You may be called upon to help someone who is in great need of assistance. Do whatever you can.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 23-Dec. 22)—It might be well for you to cultivate a cultural hobby to help you relax during your free time.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 23-Jan. 20)—Be sure to keep any secret entrusted into your care. Your whole future could depend upon it.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21-Feb. 19)—If you complete all necessary work early, you might be able to go out for pleasure, this evening.

PISCES (Feb. 20-Mar. 20)—A good book and some fine music can prove to be restful and relaxing after a long day.

ARIES (Mar. 21-Apr. 20)—Don't depend too much upon "luck." You will find that hard work brings best results.

TAURUS (Apr. 21-May 21)—This is a day when some of your fondest dreams could come true—especially if you have been instrumenting them!

GEMINI (May 22-June 21)—It is possible others may be envious of your good fortune. If so, be gracious and diplomatic.

TARGET

E	L	U
E	G	R
E	A	B

Small squares may contain only one letter. Each word must contain the large letter in the center square. There must be at least one letter on each side of the center square. No plurals; no foreign words. No proper names. TODAY'S TARGET: 32 words, 33 letters, 10 vowels, 22 consonants, excellent solution time.

SATURDAY'S SOLUTION: Across: 1. amaze, 2. avert, 3. astir, 4. cast, 5. castor, 6. coast, 7. coexist, 8. coast, 9. cross, 10. cross, 11. cross, 12. cross, 13. cross, 14. cross, 15. cross, 16. cross, 17. cross, 18. cross, 19. cross, 20. cross, 21. cross, 22. cross, 23. cross, 24. cross, 25. cross, 26. cross, 27. cross, 28. cross, 29. cross, 30. cross, 31. cross, 32. cross, 33. cross, 34. cross, 35. cross, 36. cross, 37. cross, 38. cross, 39. cross, 40. cross, 41. cross, 42. cross, 43. cross, 44. cross, 45. cross, 46. cross, 47. cross, 48. cross, 49. cross, 50. cross, 51. cross, 52. cross, 53. cross, 54. cross, 55. cross, 56. cross, 57. cross, 58. cross, 59. cross, 60. cross, 61. cross, 62. cross, 63. cross, 64. cross, 65. cross, 66. cross, 67. cross, 68. cross, 69. cross, 70. cross, 71. cross, 72. cross, 73. cross, 74. cross, 75. cross, 76. cross, 77. cross, 78. cross, 79. cross, 80. cross, 81. cross, 82. cross, 83. cross, 84. cross, 85. cross, 86. cross, 87. cross, 88. cross, 89. cross, 90. cross, 91. cross, 92. cross, 93. cross, 94. cross, 95. cross, 96. cross, 97. cross, 98. cross, 99. cross, 100. cross, 101. cross, 102. cross, 103. cross, 104. cross, 105. cross, 106. cross, 107. cross, 108. cross, 109. cross, 110. cross, 111. cross, 112. cross, 113. cross, 114. cross, 115. cross, 116. cross, 117. cross, 118. cross, 119. cross, 120. cross, 121. cross, 122. cross, 123. cross, 124. cross, 125. cross, 126. cross, 127. cross, 128. cross, 129. cross, 130. cross, 131. cross, 132. cross, 133. cross, 134. cross, 135. cross, 136. cross, 137. cross, 138. cross, 139. cross, 140. cross, 141. cross, 142. cross, 143. cross, 144. cross, 145. cross, 146. cross, 147. cross, 148. cross, 149. cross, 150. cross, 151. cross, 152. cross, 153. cross, 154. cross, 155. cross, 156. cross, 157. cross, 158. cross, 159. cross, 160. cross, 161. cross, 162. cross, 163. cross, 164. cross, 165. cross, 166. cross, 167. cross, 168. cross, 169. cross, 170. cross, 171. cross, 172. cross, 173. cross, 174. cross, 175. cross, 176. cross, 177. cross, 178. cross, 179. cross, 180. cross, 181. cross, 182. cross, 183. cross, 184. cross, 185. cross, 186. cross, 187. cross, 188. cross, 189. cross, 190. cross, 191. cross, 192. cross, 193. cross, 194. cross, 195. cross, 196. cross, 197. cross, 198. cross, 199. cross, 200. cross, 201. cross, 202. cross, 203. cross, 204. cross, 205. cross, 206. cross, 207. cross, 208. cross, 209. cross, 210. cross, 211. cross, 212. cross, 213. cross, 214. cross, 215. cross, 216. cross, 217. cross, 218. cross, 219. cross, 220. cross, 221. cross, 222. cross, 223. cross, 224. cross, 225. cross, 226. cross, 227. cross, 228. cross, 229. cross, 230. cross, 231. cross, 232. cross, 233. cross, 234. cross, 235. cross, 236. cross, 237. cross, 238. cross, 239. cross, 240. cross, 241. cross, 242. cross, 243. cross, 244. cross, 245. cross, 246. cross, 247. cross, 248. cross, 249. cross, 250. cross, 251. cross, 252. cross, 253. cross, 254. cross, 255. cross, 256. cross, 257. cross, 258. cross, 259. cross, 260. cross, 261. cross, 262. cross, 263. cross, 264. cross, 265. cross, 266. cross, 267. cross, 268. cross, 269. cross, 270. cross, 271. cross, 272. cross, 273. cross, 274. cross, 275. cross, 276. cross, 277. cross, 278. cross, 279. cross, 280. cross, 281. cross, 282. cross, 283. cross, 284. cross, 285. cross, 286. cross, 287. cross, 288. cross, 289. cross, 290. cross, 291. cross, 292. cross, 293. cross, 294. cross, 295. cross, 296. cross, 297. cross, 298. cross, 299. cross, 300. cross, 301. cross, 302. cross, 303. cross, 304. cross, 305. cross, 306. cross, 307. cross, 308. cross, 309. cross, 310. cross, 311. cross, 312. cross, 313. cross, 314. cross, 315. cross, 316. cross, 317. cross, 318. cross, 319. cross, 320. cross, 321. cross, 322. cross, 323. cross, 324. cross, 325. cross, 326. cross, 327. cross, 328. cross, 329. cross, 330. cross, 331. cross, 332. cross, 333. cross, 334. cross, 335. cross, 336. cross, 337. cross, 338. cross, 339. cross, 340. cross, 341. cross, 342. cross, 343. cross, 344. cross, 345. cross, 346. cross, 347. cross, 348. cross, 349. cross, 350. cross, 351. cross, 352. cross, 353. cross, 354. cross, 355. cross, 356. cross, 357. cross, 358. cross, 359. cross, 360. cross, 361. cross, 362. cross, 363. cross, 364. cross, 365. cross, 366. cross, 367. cross, 368. cross, 369. cross, 370. cross, 371. cross, 372. cross, 373. cross, 374. cross, 375. cross, 376. cross, 377. cross, 378. cross, 379. cross, 380. cross, 381. cross, 382. cross, 383. cross, 384. cross, 385. cross, 386. cross, 387. cross, 388. cross, 389. cross, 390. cross, 391. cross, 392. cross, 393. cross, 394. cross, 395. cross, 396. cross, 397. cross, 398. cross, 399. cross, 400. cross, 401. cross, 402. cross, 403. cross, 404. cross, 405. cross, 406. cross, 407. cross, 408. cross, 409. cross, 410. cross, 411. cross, 412. cross, 413. cross, 414. cross, 415. cross, 416. cross, 417. cross, 418. cross, 419. cross, 420. cross, 421. cross, 422. cross, 423. cross, 424. cross, 425. cross, 426. cross, 427. cross, 428. cross, 429. cross, 430. cross, 431. cross, 432. cross, 433. cross, 434. cross, 435. cross, 436. cross, 437. cross, 438. cross, 439. cross, 440. cross, 441. cross, 442. cross, 443. cross, 444. cross, 445. cross, 446. cross, 447. cross, 448. cross, 449. cross, 450. cross, 451. cross, 452. cross, 453. cross, 454. cross, 455. cross, 456. cross, 457. cross, 458. cross, 459. cross, 460. cross, 461. cross, 462. cross, 463. cross, 464. cross, 465. cross, 466. cross, 467. cross, 468. cross, 469. cross, 470. cross, 471. cross, 472. cross, 473. cross, 474. cross, 475. cross, 476. cross, 477. cross, 478. cross, 479. cross, 480. cross, 481. cross, 482. cross, 483. cross, 484. cross, 485. cross, 486. cross, 487. cross, 488. cross, 489. cross, 490. cross, 491. cross, 492. cross, 493. cross, 494. cross, 495. cross, 496. cross, 497. cross, 498. cross, 499. cross, 500. cross, 501. cross, 502. cross, 503. cross, 504. cross, 505. cross, 506. cross, 507. cross, 508. cross, 509. cross, 510. cross, 511. cross, 512. cross, 513. cross, 514. cross, 515. cross, 516. cross, 517. cross, 518. cross, 519. cross, 520. cross, 521. cross, 522. cross, 523. cross, 524. cross, 525. cross, 526. cross, 527. cross, 528. cross, 529. cross, 530. cross, 531. cross, 532. cross, 533. cross, 534. cross, 535. cross, 536. cross, 537. cross, 538. cross, 539. cross, 540. cross, 541. cross, 542. cross, 543. cross, 544. cross, 545. cross, 546. cross, 547. cross, 548. cross, 549. cross, 550. cross, 551. cross, 552. cross, 553. cross, 554. cross, 555. cross, 556. cross, 557. cross, 558. cross, 559. cross, 560. cross, 561. cross, 562. cross, 563. cross, 564. cross, 565. cross, 566. cross, 567. cross, 568. cross, 569. cross, 570. cross, 571. cross, 572. cross, 573. cross, 574. cross, 575. cross, 576. cross, 577. cross, 578. cross, 579. cross, 580. cross, 581. cross, 582. cross, 583. cross, 584. cross, 585. cross, 586. cross, 587. cross, 588. cross, 589. cross, 590. cross, 591. cross, 592. cross, 593. cross, 594. cross, 595. cross, 596. cross, 597. cross, 598. cross, 599. cross, 600. cross, 601. cross, 602. cross, 603. cross, 604. cross, 605. cross, 606. cross, 607. cross, 608. cross, 609. cross, 610. cross, 611. cross, 612. cross, 613. cross, 614. cross, 615. cross, 616. cross, 617. cross, 618. cross, 619. cross, 620. cross, 621. cross, 622. cross, 623. cross, 624. cross, 625. cross, 626. cross, 627. cross, 628. cross, 629. cross, 630. cross, 631. cross, 632. cross, 633. cross, 634. cross, 635. cross, 636. cross, 637. cross, 638. cross, 639. cross, 640. cross, 641. cross, 642. cross, 643. cross, 644. cross, 645. cross, 646. cross, 647. cross, 648. cross, 649. cross, 650. cross, 651. cross, 652. cross, 653. cross, 654. cross, 655. cross, 656. cross, 657. cross, 658. cross, 659. cross, 660. cross, 661. cross, 662. cross, 663. cross, 664. cross, 665. cross, 666. cross, 667. cross, 668. cross, 669. cross, 670. cross, 671. cross, 672. cross, 673. cross, 674. cross, 675. cross, 676. cross, 677. cross, 678. cross, 679. cross, 680. cross, 681. cross, 682. cross, 683. cross, 684. cross, 685. cross, 686. cross, 687. cross, 688. cross, 689. cross, 690. cross, 691. cross, 692. cross, 693. cross, 694. cross, 695. cross, 696. cross, 697. cross, 698. cross, 699. cross, 700. cross, 701. cross, 702. cross, 703. cross, 704. cross, 705. cross, 706. cross, 707. cross, 708. cross, 709. cross, 710. cross, 711. cross, 712. cross, 713. cross, 714. cross, 715. cross, 716. cross, 717. cross, 718. cross, 719. cross, 720. cross, 721. cross, 722. cross, 723. cross, 724. cross, 725. cross, 726. cross, 727. cross, 728. cross, 729. cross, 730. cross, 731. cross, 732. cross, 733. cross, 734. cross, 735. cross, 736. cross, 737. cross, 738. cross, 739. cross, 740. cross, 741. cross, 742. cross, 743. cross, 744. cross, 745. cross, 746. cross, 747. cross, 748. cross, 749. cross, 750. cross, 751. cross, 752. cross, 753. cross, 754. cross, 755. cross, 756. cross, 757. cross, 758. cross, 759. cross, 760. cross, 761. cross, 762. cross, 763. cross, 764. cross, 765. cross, 766. cross, 767. cross, 768. cross, 769. cross, 770. cross, 771. cross, 772. cross, 773. cross, 774. cross, 775. cross, 776. cross, 777. cross, 778. cross, 779. cross, 780. cross, 781. cross, 782. cross, 783. cross, 784. cross, 785. cross, 786. cross, 787. cross, 788. cross, 789. cross, 790. cross, 791. cross, 792. cross, 793. cross, 794. cross, 795. cross, 796. cross, 797. cross, 798. cross, 799. cross, 800. cross, 801. cross, 802. cross, 803. cross, 804. cross, 805. cross, 806. cross, 807. cross, 808. cross, 809. cross, 810. cross, 811. cross, 812. cross, 813. cross, 814. cross, 815. cross, 816. cross, 817. cross, 818. cross, 819. cross, 820. cross, 821. cross, 822. cross, 823. cross, 824. cross, 825. cross, 826. cross, 827. cross, 828. cross, 829. cross, 830. cross, 831. cross, 832. cross, 833. cross, 834. cross, 835. cross, 836. cross, 837. cross, 838. cross, 839. cross, 840. cross, 841. cross, 842. cross, 843. cross, 844. cross, 845. cross, 846. cross, 847. cross, 848. cross, 849. cross, 850. cross, 851. cross, 852. cross, 853. cross, 854. cross, 855. cross, 856. cross, 857. cross, 858. cross, 859. cross, 860. cross, 861. cross, 862. cross, 863. cross, 864. cross, 865. cross, 866. cross, 867. cross, 868. cross, 869. cross, 870. cross, 871. cross, 872. cross, 873. cross, 874. cross, 875. cross, 876. cross, 877. cross, 878. cross, 879. cross, 880. cross, 881. cross, 882. cross, 883. cross, 884. cross, 885. cross, 886. cross, 887. cross, 888. cross, 889. cross, 890. cross, 891. cross, 892. cross, 893. cross, 894. cross, 895. cross, 896. cross, 897. cross, 898. cross, 899. cross, 900. cross, 901. cross, 902. cross, 903. cross, 904. cross, 905. cross, 906. cross, 907. cross, 908. cross, 909. cross, 910. cross, 911. cross, 912. cross, 913. cross, 914. cross, 915. cross, 916. cross, 917. cross, 918. cross, 919. cross, 920. cross, 921. cross, 922. cross, 923. cross, 924. cross, 925. cross, 926. cross, 927. cross, 928. cross, 929. cross, 930. cross, 931. cross, 932. cross, 933. cross, 934. cross, 935. cross, 936. cross, 937. cross, 938. cross, 939. cross, 940. cross, 941. cross, 942. cross, 943. cross, 944. cross, 945. cross, 946. cross, 947. cross, 948. cross, 949. cross, 950. cross, 951. cross, 952. cross, 953. cross, 954. cross, 955. cross, 956. cross, 957. cross, 958. cross, 959. cross, 960. cross, 961. cross, 962. cross, 963. cross, 964. cross, 965. cross, 966. cross, 967. cross, 968. cross, 969. cross, 970. cross, 971. cross, 972. cross, 973. cross, 974. cross, 975. cross, 976. cross, 977. cross, 978. cross, 979. cross, 980. cross, 981. cross, 982. cross, 983. cross, 984. cross, 985. cross, 986. cross, 987. cross, 988. cross, 989. cross, 990. cross, 991. cross, 992. cross, 993. cross, 994. cross, 995. cross, 996. cross, 997. cross, 998. cross, 999. cross, 1000. cross, 1001. cross, 1002. cross, 1003. cross, 1004. cross, 1005. cross, 1006. cross, 1007. cross, 1008. cross, 1009. cross, 1010. cross, 1011. cross, 1012. cross, 1013. cross, 1014. cross, 1015. cross, 1016. cross, 1017. cross, 1018. cross, 1019. cross, 1020. cross, 1021. cross, 1022. cross, 1023. cross, 1024. cross, 1025. cross, 1026. cross, 1027. cross, 1028. cross, 1029. cross, 1030. cross, 1031. cross, 1032. cross, 1033. cross, 1034. cross, 1035. cross, 1036. cross, 1037. cross, 1038. cross, 1039. cross, 1040. cross, 1041. cross, 1042. cross, 1043. cross, 1044. cross, 1045. cross, 1046. cross, 1047. cross, 1048. cross, 1049. cross, 1050. cross, 1051. cross, 1052. cross, 1053. cross, 1054. cross, 1055. cross, 1056. cross, 1057. cross, 1058. cross, 1059. cross, 1060. cross, 1061. cross, 1062. cross, 1063. cross, 1064. cross, 1065. cross, 1066. cross, 1067. cross, 1068. cross, 1069. cross, 1070. cross, 1071. cross, 1072. cross, 1073. cross, 1074. cross, 1075. cross, 1076. cross, 1077. cross, 1078. cross, 1079. cross, 1080. cross, 1081. cross, 1082. cross, 1083. cross, 1084. cross, 1085. cross, 1086. cross, 1087. cross, 1088. cross, 1089. cross, 1090. cross, 1091. cross, 1092. cross, 1093. cross, 1094. cross, 1095. cross, 1096. cross, 1097. cross, 1098. cross, 1099. cross, 1100. cross, 1101. cross, 1102. cross, 1103. cross, 1104. cross, 1105. cross, 1106. cross, 1107. cross, 1108. cross, 1109. cross, 1110. cross, 1111. cross, 1112. cross, 1113. cross, 1114. cross, 1115. cross, 1116. cross, 1117. cross, 1118. cross, 1119. cross, 1120. cross, 1121. cross, 1122. cross, 1123. cross, 1124. cross, 1125. cross, 1126. cross, 1127. cross, 1128. cross, 1129. cross, 1130. cross, 1131. cross, 1132. cross, 1133. cross, 1134. cross, 1135. cross, 1136. cross, 1137. cross, 1138. cross, 1139. cross, 1140. cross, 1141. cross, 1142. cross, 1143. cross, 1144. cross, 1145. cross, 1146. cross, 1147. cross, 1148. cross, 1149. cross, 1150. cross, 1151. cross, 1152. cross, 1153. cross, 1154. cross, 1155. cross, 1156. cross, 1157. cross, 1158. cross, 1159. cross, 1160. cross, 1161. cross, 1162. cross, 1163. cross, 1164. cross, 1165. cross, 1166. cross, 1167. cross, 1168. cross, 1169. cross, 1170. cross, 1171. cross, 1172. cross, 1173. cross, 1174. cross, 1175. cross, 1176. cross, 1177. cross, 1178. cross, 1179. cross, 1180. cross, 1181. cross, 1182. cross, 1183. cross, 1184. cross, 1185. cross, 1186. cross, 1187. cross, 1188. cross, 1189. cross, 1190. cross, 1191. cross, 1192. cross, 1193. cross, 1194. cross, 1195. cross, 1196. cross, 1197. cross, 1198. cross, 1199. cross, 1200. cross, 1201. cross, 1202. cross, 1203. cross, 1204. cross, 1205. cross, 1206. cross, 1207. cross, 1208. cross, 1209. cross, 1210. cross, 1211. cross, 1212. cross, 1213. cross, 1214. cross, 1215. cross, 1216. cross, 1217. cross, 1218. cross, 1219. cross, 1220. cross, 1221. cross, 1222. cross, 1223. cross, 1224. cross, 1225. cross, 1226. cross, 1227. cross, 1228. cross, 1229. cross, 1230. cross, 1231. cross, 1232. cross, 1233. cross, 1234. cross, 1235. cross, 1236. cross, 1237. cross, 1238. cross, 1239. cross, 1240. cross, 1241. cross, 1242. cross, 1243. cross, 1244. cross, 1245. cross, 1246. cross, 1247. cross, 1248. cross, 1249. cross, 1250. cross, 1251. cross, 1252. cross, 1253. cross, 1254. cross, 1255. cross, 1256. cross, 1257. cross, 1258. cross, 1259. cross, 1260. cross, 1261. cross, 1262. cross, 1263. cross, 1264. cross, 1265. cross, 1266. cross, 1267. cross, 1268. cross, 1269. cross, 1270. cross, 1271. cross, 1272. cross, 1273. cross, 1274. cross, 1275. cross, 1276. cross, 1277. cross, 1278. cross, 1279. cross, 1280. cross, 1281. cross, 1282. cross, 1283. cross, 1284. cross, 1285. cross, 1286. cross, 1287. cross, 1288. cross, 1289. cross, 1290. cross, 1291. cross, 1292. cross, 1293. cross, 1294. cross, 1295. cross, 1296. cross, 1297. cross, 1298. cross, 1299. cross, 1300. cross, 1301. cross, 1302. cross, 1303. cross, 1304. cross, 1305. cross, 1306. cross, 1307. cross, 1308. cross, 1309. cross, 1310. cross, 1311. cross, 1312. cross, 1313. cross, 1314. cross, 1315. cross, 1316. cross, 1317. cross, 1318. cross, 1319. cross, 1320. cross, 1321. cross, 1322. cross, 1323. cross, 1324. cross, 1325. cross, 1326. cross, 1327. cross, 1328. cross, 1329. cross, 1330. cross, 1331. cross, 1332. cross, 1333. cross, 1334. cross, 1335. cross, 1336. cross, 1337. cross, 1338. cross, 1339. cross, 1340. cross, 1341. cross, 134

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN NINE YEARS FOUR EUROPEANS IN THE LAST EIGHT OF THE MEN'S SINGLES AT WIMBLEDON

London, June 27.

For the first time for nine years four Europeans will compete in the Men's Singles quarter-final round at the Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Championships today.

Three of them are in the top half of the draw. The quarter-final lineup will be: Ken Rosewall (Australia) versus Sven Davidson (Sweden); Kurt Nielsen (Denmark) versus Nicola Pietrangeli (Italy); Lew Hoad (Australia) versus Budge Patty (USA); Jaroslav Drobny (Egypt), holder, versus Tony Trabert (USA).

Unseeded Nielsen, who reached the final against all the odds two years ago, is making a fair bid to repeat the performance. His opponent, Pietrangeli, has remarkable natural ability but possibly not enough experience to win with match of this importance.

The others fighting out the quarter-finals are all seeded players, some of whom came

petitiously close to being uprooted during the first week of the campaign.

The match of the day will be between "Trabert," the favourite, and Drobny, who put off an appendix operation to defend his title this year.

The ex-Czech left-hander is probably the most popular post-war Wimbledon figure and his defeat, if and when it comes, will be mourned by a sentimental centre court crowd.

It will come today, for Trabert has struck peak form

and has speed and youth on his side.

The 24-year-old American "is the only surviving player yet to concede a set."

Rosewall, 20-year-old Australian Champion, who is seeded to meet Trabert in the final next Friday if form runs true, opposes Europe's top player in Davidson.

It is problematical whether the big Swede can withstand the pressure of the Australian, who possesses the finest ground strokes in amateur tennis.

Australia's other contender, Lew Hoad, has improved after an uncertain start and his match with Patty, 1950 winner, should provide a contrast in styles with the Australian's power vying with the American's finesse.

China Mail Special.

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Men's Doubles—3rd round
H. Flam (USA) and A. E. Quist (Australia) beat L. L. Borgelin and T. Kphansson (Sweden) 6/1, 3/6, 6/4, 6/1.
N. A. Fraser and K. Rosewall (Australia) beat T. Fancutt and J. Williams (South Africa) 6/2, 6/1.

V. Seixas and Tony Trabert (USA) beat N. Pietrangeli and O. Sirola (Italy) 4/6, 16/18, 6/4, 6/4, 8/1.

Women's Doubles—1st round
Mrs J. Caythorn and Miss E. M. Watson (Britain) beat M. H. Edwards (Australia) and Miss A. McQuire (USA) 3/6, 6/4, 6/2.
Miss C. Merrells (Belgium) and Miss G. P. Butler (United States) beat Mrs C. Ball and Miss F. Leland (USA) 6/2, 6/4.
Miss I. Nichols and Miss D. Seery (Australia) beat M. Gullbransson (Sweden) and Miss J. de Riba (Spain) 5/7, 6/4, 8/2.

Women's Doubles—2nd round
Miss M. Carter and Miss E. Penrose (Australia) beat Mrs H. Macfarlane and Mrs M. MacKay (Britain) 6/3, 6/1.

Mrs D. Knott (United States) and Mrs H. Hume (Australia) beat Mrs A. Dawson-Scott (Britain) 6/2, 6/1.

M. D. Killan and Mrs Redick-Smith (South Africa) beat Miss J. Hulleid and Miss G. Woodgate (Britain) 6/2, 6/2.

Miss E. Becker and Miss E. M. Watson (Britain) beat R. Perry (USA) and Miss L. Nichols (Australia) (Scores not given).

Mixed Doubles—2nd round
H. Stewart (USA) and M. H. Volmer (Germany) beat C. Worthington (Australia) and Miss P. Ward (Britain) 5/7, 6/4, 6/2.

G. A. Polish and Mrs J. Hawthorn (Britain) beat I. Sikorski and Mrs Kormoczi (Hungary) 6/1, 9/7.

E. Morea (Argentina) and Miss A. Brough (USA) beat N. S. Holberg (Denmark) and Miss S. Schmitt (France) 6/4, 6/2.

S. Schwartz and Mrs Knott (USA) beat J. Pelen (Belgium) and Miss D. Midgley (Britain) 6/1, 6/1.

Mixed Doubles—3rd round
Lew Hoad and Mrs Hoad (Australia) beat P. Elsenberg and Miss A. McQuire (USA) 7/2, 6/0. —Reuter and France-Press.

BASEBALL LEAGUE

Five entries have been received for the Summer Softball League, i.e., Pandas, U.S. Navy, South China and Filipino Club "A" and "B".

Entry will be closed on June 28, at 5.30 p.m.

A meeting of team managers and representatives will be held on the same day at Dr. F. J. Molten's Office, Room 4, 1st floor, Shell House, Hongkong.

Discussions regarding fee, schedule, umpires etc. will be taken up and if no manager or representative of a team turns up for the meeting, their entry will not be considered. The provisional entry fee is \$10.

BASEBALL LEAGUE

Five entries have been received for the Baseball League, i.e., Braves, U. S. Navy, Overseas "A", Overseas "B" and another team entered by Mr. Wan. The deadline date for entry will be the same as for the Summer Softball League, June 28.

A meeting of managers and representatives will be held at 6.30 p.m. at Room 4, 1st floor, Shell House, H.K. Entry will be cancelled if a team's manager or representative does not show up. The provisional entry fee is \$25.

BEGINNERS' LEAGUE

There are already more than 50 entries of boys and girls. Entry will be closed on July 3. A meeting will be held on July 13 at King's Park. The participants will be divided into groups and coaches assigned to each group. All participants are limited to those who never played before or those who never took part in any league of the H. K. Softball Association. The entry fee is \$1.00 per head. Those interested may join individually, as a group or as a team.

Sando and Norris

Equal Pirie's

Fastest 3 Miles

London, June 25.
Frank Sando and Ken Norris, two of Britain's leading distance runners, both got within 2.4 seconds of the world three miles record this afternoon when competing for the Southern Counties title.

Both returned the same time of 13 minutes 29.4 seconds, but Sando was judged to have won by a fraction to retain his title. This was the time taken by Gordon Pirie in a race in mid-week and has been beaten only by Vladimir Kuta, the Russian record holder, with 13 minutes 28.4 seconds, and Chris Chataway—United Press.

AT WIMBLEDON



Fleet-footed Sven Davidson, the Swedish seeded player, in action against Ham Richardson (USA) during their hard-fought battle on the Centre Court at Wimbledon on the first day of the Lawn Tennis Championships. Davidson won 4-6, 6-3, 6-4, 4-6, 8-6.—Reuterphoto.

Phil Drake's Fast Finishing Burst Wins Grand Prix De Paris

Paris, June 26.

Mme Suzy Volterra's, Epsom Derby winner, Phil Drake, raced to a two-lengths victory in the valuable Grand Prix De Paris run over One Mile Seven Furlongs at Longchamp today.

The French colt, again ridden by Fred Palmer, put in a tremendous finishing burst to beat Mme C. Del Duca's Bewitched with M. C. Wildenstein's Beau Prince, half a length further away, third, 20 ran.

The convincing way in which Phil Drake beat a strong field makes him a hot favourite for Britain's richest racing prize,

the King George The VI and Queen Elizabeth Stakes at Ascot on July 16.

Trainer Francois Mathet said afterwards that the colt would contest both the Ascot race and the Doncaster Saint Leger.

A crowd of 80,000, including French President M. Rene Coty, saw Phil Drake become only the third horse this century to complete the Epsom Derby and Grand Prix double.

The British horse Spearheart achieved the feat in 1906 and the Aga Khan's French trained My Love did so in 1948.

Phil Drake who is by Admiral Drake out of Philippa paid 55 francs for a ten franc win stake on the Parimutuel. Favourite was Marcel Bouscasse's Kurun.

FOURTH-VICTORY

It was Jockey Palmer's fourth victory in this race. Superstitious Freddie had his lucky number twelve on the card in each of his previous Grand Prix successes and also at Epsom but today his number was 17.

Palmer was given the choice of riding either Phil Drake or Rapace which he rode to victory in the French Derby a fortnight ago. Rapace ran disappointingly today and was never among the leaders.

Phil Drake was buried in the pack early in the race and did not come on the scene until the field was approaching the final turn. Fuchelevent was then in the lead closely tracked by Fascinateur and the filly Double Luck.

As the field came into the straight, Fuchelevent was still setting the pace with Phil Drake lying fourth.

Fuchelevent weakened in the last furlong and Phil Drake made his effort close to home to draw away from the leading group to win magnificently.

Mme Volterra, whose win brings her a 20,000,000 franc prize was warmly congratulated by M. Coty.

Among the spectators were the Aga Khan looking slightly tired after an indisposition last week, the Begum and Prince Aly Khan.—Reuter.

Switzerland And Yugoslavia Draw

Belgrade, June 26.
Switzerland drew with Yugoslavia in international soccer match here today.

A crowd of 40,000 saw a superb Swiss defence hold out against almost incessant attacking by Yugoslavia to force a goalless draw.—Reuter.

TOMORROW

Men's "D" Division: PRC v CCC; CCRCC(1) v CCRCC(2); KCC(1) v KCC(2); KCC(3) v KCC(4); KCC(5) v KCC(6); KCC(7) v KCC(8); KCC(9) v KCC(10); KCC(11) v KCC(12); KCC(13) v KCC(14); KCC(15) v KCC(16); KCC(17) v KCC(18); KCC(19) v KCC(20); KCC(21) v KCC(22); KCC(23) v KCC(24); KCC(25) v KCC(26); KCC(27) v KCC(28); KCC(29) v KCC(30); KCC(31) v KCC(32); KCC(33) v KCC(34); KCC(35) v KCC(36); KCC(37) v KCC(38); KCC(39) v KCC(40); KCC(41) v KCC(42); KCC(43) v KCC(44); KCC(45) v KCC(46); KCC(47) v KCC(48); KCC(49) v KCC(50); KCC(51) v KCC(52); KCC(53) v KCC(54); KCC(55) v KCC(56); KCC(57) v KCC(58); KCC(59) v KCC(60); KCC(61) v KCC(62); KCC(63) v KCC(64); KCC(65) v KCC(66); KCC(67) v KCC(68); KCC(69) v KCC(70); KCC(71) v KCC(72); KCC(73) v KCC(74); KCC(75) v KCC(76); KCC(77) v KCC(78); KCC(79) v KCC(80); KCC(81) v KCC(82); KCC(83) v KCC(84); KCC(85) v KCC(86); KCC(87) v KCC(88); KCC(89) v KCC(90); KCC(91) v KCC(92); KCC(93) v KCC(94); KCC(95) v KCC(96); KCC(97) v KCC(98); KCC(99) v KCC(100); KCC(101) v KCC(102); KCC(103) v KCC(104); KCC(105) v KCC(106); KCC(107) v KCC(108); KCC(109) v KCC(110); KCC(111) v KCC(112); KCC(113) v KCC(114); KCC(115) v KCC(116); KCC(117) v KCC(118); KCC(119) v KCC(120); KCC(121) v KCC(122); KCC(123) v KCC(124); KCC(125) v KCC(126); KCC(127) v KCC(128); KCC(129) v KCC(130); KCC(131) v KCC(132); KCC(133) v KCC(134); KCC(135) v KCC(136); KCC(137) v KCC(138); KCC(139) v KCC(140); KCC(141) v KCC(142); KCC(143) v KCC(144); KCC(145) v KCC(146); KCC(147) v KCC(148); KCC(149) v KCC(150); KCC(151) v KCC(152); KCC(153) v KCC(154); KCC(155) v KCC(156); KCC(157) v KCC(158); KCC(159) v KCC(160); KCC(161) v KCC(162); KCC(163) v KCC(164); KCC(165) v KCC(166); KCC(167) v KCC(168); KCC(169) v KCC(170); KCC(171) v KCC(172); KCC(173) v KCC(174); KCC(175) v KCC(176); KCC(177) v KCC(178); KCC(179) v KCC(180); KCC(181) v KCC(182); KCC(183) v KCC(184); KCC(185) v KCC(186); KCC(187) v KCC(188); KCC(189) v KCC(190); KCC(191) v KCC(192); KCC(193) v KCC(194); KCC(195) v KCC(196); KCC(197) v KCC(198); KCC(199) v KCC(200); KCC(201) v KCC(202); KCC(203) v KCC(204); KCC(205) v KCC(206); KCC(207) v KCC(208); KCC(209) v KCC(210); KCC(211) v KCC(212); KCC(213) v KCC(214); KCC(215) v KCC(216); KCC(217) v KCC(218); KCC(219) v KCC(220); KCC(221) v KCC(222); KCC(223) v KCC(224); KCC(225) v KCC(226); KCC(227) v KCC(228); KCC(229) v KCC(230); KCC(231) v KCC(232); KCC(233) v KCC(234); KCC(235) v KCC(236); KCC(237) v KCC(238); KCC(239) v KCC(240); KCC(241) v KCC(242); KCC(243) v KCC(244); KCC(245) v KCC(246); KCC(247) v KCC(248); KCC(249) v KCC(250); KCC(251) v KCC(252); KCC(253) v KCC(254); KCC(255) v KCC(256); KCC(257) v KCC(258); KCC(259) v KCC(260); KCC(261) v KCC(262); KCC(263) v KCC(264); KCC(265) v KCC(266); KCC(267) v KCC(268); KCC(269) v KCC(270); KCC(271) v KCC(272); KCC(273) v KCC(274); KCC(275) v KCC(276); KCC(277) v KCC(278); KCC(279) v KCC(280); KCC(281) v KCC(282); KCC(283) v KCC(284); KCC(285) v KCC(286); KCC(287) v KCC(288); KCC(289) v KCC(290); KCC(291) v KCC(292); KCC(293) v KCC(294); KCC(295) v KCC(296); KCC(297) v KCC(298); KCC(299) v KCC(300); KCC(301) v KCC(302); KCC(303) v KCC(304); KCC(305) v KCC(306); KCC(307) v KCC(308); KCC(309) v KCC(310); KCC(311) v KCC(312); KCC(313) v KCC(314); KCC(315) v KCC(316); KCC(317) v KCC(318); KCC(319) v KCC(320); KCC(321) v KCC(322); KCC(323) v KCC(324); KCC(325) v KCC(326); KCC(327) v KCC(328); KCC(329) v KCC(330); KCC(331) v KCC(332); KCC(333) v KCC(334); KCC(335) v KCC(336); KCC(337) v KCC(338); KCC(339) v KCC(340); KCC(341) v KCC(342); KCC(343) v KCC(344); KCC(345) v KCC(346); KCC(347) v KCC(348); KCC(349) v KCC(350); KCC(351) v KCC(352); KCC(353) v KCC(354); KCC(355) v KCC(356); KCC(357) v KCC(358); KCC(359) v KCC(360); KCC(361) v KCC(362); KCC(363) v KCC(364); KCC(365) v KCC(366); KCC(367) v KCC(368); KCC(369) v KCC(370); KCC(371) v KCC(372); KCC(373) v KCC(374); KCC(375) v KCC(376); KCC(377) v KCC(378); KCC(379) v KCC(380); KCC(381) v KCC(382); KCC(383) v KCC(384); KCC(385) v KCC(386); KCC(387) v KCC(388); KCC(389) v KCC(390); KCC(391) v KCC(392); KCC(393) v KCC(394); KCC(395) v KCC(396); KCC(397) v KCC(398); KCC(399) v KCC(400); KCC(401) v KCC(402); KCC(403) v KCC(404); KCC(405) v KCC(406); KCC(407) v KCC(408); KCC(409) v KCC(410); KCC(411) v KCC(412); KCC(413) v KCC(414); KCC(415) v KCC(416); KCC(417) v KCC(418); KCC(419) v KCC(420); KCC(421) v KCC(422); KCC(423) v KCC(424); KCC(425) v KCC(426); KCC(427) v KCC(428); KCC(429) v KCC(430); KCC(431) v KCC(432); KCC(433) v KCC(434); KCC(435) v KCC(436); KCC(437) v KCC(438); KCC(439) v KCC(440); KCC(441) v KCC(442); KCC(443) v KCC(444); KCC(445) v KCC(446); KCC(447) v KCC(448); KCC(449) v KCC(450); KCC(451) v KCC(452); KCC(453) v KCC(454); KCC(455) v KCC(456); KCC(457) v KCC(458); KCC(459) v KCC(460); KCC(461) v KCC(462); KCC(463) v KCC(464); KCC(465) v KCC(466); KCC(467) v KCC(468); KCC(469) v KCC(470); KCC(471) v KCC(472); KCC(473) v KCC(474); KCC(475) v KCC(476); KCC(477) v KCC(478); KCC(479) v KCC(480); KCC(481) v KCC(482); KCC(483) v KCC(484); KCC(485) v KCC(486); KCC(487) v KCC(488); KCC(489) v KCC(490); KCC(491) v KCC(492); KCC(493) v KCC(494); KCC(495) v KCC(496); KCC(497) v KCC(498); KCC(499) v KCC(500); KCC(501) v KCC(502); KCC(503) v KCC(504); KCC(505) v KCC(506); KCC(507) v KCC(508); KCC(509) v KCC(510); KCC(511) v KCC(512); KCC(513) v KCC(514); KCC(515) v KCC(516); KCC(517) v KCC(518); KCC(519) v KCC(520); KCC(521) v KCC(522); KCC(523) v KCC(524); KCC(525) v KCC(526); KCC(527) v KCC(528); KCC(529) v KCC(530); KCC(531) v KCC(532); KCC(533) v KCC(534); KCC(535) v KCC(536); KCC(537) v KCC(538); KCC(539) v KCC(540); KCC(541) v KCC(542); KCC(543) v KCC(544); KCC(545) v KCC(546); KCC(547) v KCC(548); KCC(549) v KCC(550); KCC(551) v KCC(552); KCC(553) v KCC(554); KCC(555) v KCC(556); KCC(557) v KCC(558); KCC(559) v KCC(560); KCC(561) v KCC(562); KCC(563) v KCC(564); KCC(565) v KCC(566); KCC(567) v KCC(568); KCC(569) v KCC(570); KCC(571) v KCC(572); KCC(573) v KCC(574); KCC(575) v KCC(576); KCC(577) v KCC(578); KCC(579) v KCC(580); KCC(581) v KCC(582); KCC(583) v KCC(584); KCC(585) v KCC(586); KCC(587) v KCC(588); KCC(589) v KCC(590); KCC(591) v KCC(592); KCC(593) v KCC(594); KCC(595) v KCC(596); KCC(597) v KCC(598); KCC(599) v KCC(600); KCC(601) v KCC(602); KCC(603) v KCC(604); KCC(605) v KCC(606); KCC(607) v KCC(608); KCC(609) v KCC(610); KCC(611) v KCC(612); KCC(613) v KCC(614); KCC(615) v KCC(616); KCC(617) v KCC(618); KCC(619) v KCC(620); KCC(621) v KCC(622); KCC(623) v KCC(624); KCC(625) v KCC(626); KCC(627) v KCC(628); KCC(629) v KCC(630); KCC(631) v KCC(632); KCC(633) v KCC(634); KCC(635) v KCC(636); KCC(637) v KCC(638); KCC(639) v KCC(640); KCC(641) v KCC(642); KCC(643) v KCC(644); KCC(645) v KCC(646); KCC(647) v KCC(648); KCC(649) v KCC(650); KCC(651) v KCC(652); KCC(653) v KCC(654); KCC(655) v KCC(656); KCC(657) v KCC(658); KCC(659) v KCC(660); KCC(661) v KCC(662); KCC(663) v KCC(664); KCC(665) v KCC(666); KCC(667) v KCC(668); KCC(669) v KCC(670); KCC(671) v KCC(672); KCC(673) v KCC(674); KCC(675) v KCC(676); KCC(677) v KCC(678); KCC(679) v KCC(680); KCC(681) v KCC(682); KCC(683) v KCC(684); KCC(685) v KCC(686); KCC(687) v KCC(688); KCC(689) v KCC(690); KCC(691) v KCC(692); KCC(693) v KCC(694); KCC(695) v KCC(696); KCC(697) v KCC(698); KCC(699) v KCC(700); KCC(701) v KCC(702); KCC(703) v KCC(704); KCC(705) v KCC(706); KCC(707) v KCC(708); KCC(709) v KCC(710); KCC(711) v KCC(712); KCC(713) v KCC(714); KCC(715) v KCC(716); KCC(717) v KCC(718); KCC(719) v KCC(720); KCC(721) v KCC(722); KCC(723) v KCC(724); KCC(725) v KCC(726); KCC(727) v KCC(728); KCC(729) v KCC(730); KCC(731) v KCC(732); KCC(733) v KCC(734); KCC(735) v KCC(736); KCC(737) v KCC(738); KCC(739) v KCC(740); KCC(741) v KCC(742); KCC(743) v KCC(744); KCC(745) v KCC(746); KCC(747) v KCC(748); KCC(749) v KCC(750); KCC(751) v KCC(752); KCC(753) v KCC(754); KCC(755) v KCC(756); KCC(757) v KCC(758); KCC(759) v KCC(760); KCC(761) v KCC(762); KCC(763) v KCC(764); KCC(765) v KCC(766); KCC(767) v KCC(768); KCC(769) v KCC(770); KCC(771) v KCC(772); KCC(773) v KCC(774); KCC(775) v KCC(776); KCC(777) v KCC(778); KCC(779) v KCC(780); KCC(781) v KCC(782); KCC(783) v KCC(784); KCC(785) v KCC(786); KCC(787) v KCC(788); KCC(789) v KCC(790); KCC(791) v KCC(792); KCC(793) v KCC(794); KCC(795) v KCC(796); KCC(797) v KCC(798); KCC(799) v KCC(800); KCC(801) v KCC(802); KCC(803) v KCC(804); KCC(805) v KCC(806); KCC(807) v KCC(808); KCC(809) v KCC(810); KCC(811) v KCC(812); KCC(813) v KCC(814); KCC(815) v KCC(816); KCC(817) v KCC(818); KCC(819) v KCC(820); KCC(821) v KCC(822); KCC(823) v KCC(824); KCC(825) v KCC(826); KCC(827) v KCC(828); KCC(829) v KCC(830); KCC(831) v KCC(832); KCC(833) v KCC(834); KCC(835) v KCC(836); KCC(837) v KCC(838); KCC(839) v KCC(840); KCC(841) v KCC(842); KCC(843) v KCC(844); KCC(845) v KCC(846); KCC(847) v KCC(848); KCC(849) v KCC(850); KCC(851) v KCC(852); KCC(853) v KCC(854); KCC(855) v KCC(856); KCC(857) v KCC(858); KCC(859) v KCC(860); KCC(861) v KCC(862); KCC(863) v KCC(864); KCC(865) v KCC(866); KCC(867) v KCC(868); KCC(869) v KCC(870); KCC(871) v KCC(872); KCC(873) v KCC(874); KCC(875) v KCC(876); KCC(877) v KCC(878); KCC(879) v KCC(880); KCC(881) v KCC(882); KCC(883) v KCC(884); KCC(885) v KCC(886); KCC(887) v KCC(888); KCC(889) v KCC(890); KCC(891) v KCC(892); KCC(893) v KCC(894); KCC(895) v KCC(896); KCC(897) v KCC(898); KCC(899) v KCC(900); KCC(901) v KCC(902); KCC(903) v KCC(904); KCC(905) v KCC(906); KCC(907) v KCC(908); KCC(909) v KCC(910); KCC(911) v KCC(912); KCC(913) v KCC(914); KCC(915) v KCC(916); KCC(917) v KCC(918); KCC(919) v KCC(920); KCC(921) v KCC(922); KCC(923) v KCC(924); KCC(925) v KCC(926); KCC(927) v KCC(928); KCC(929) v KCC(930); KCC(931) v KCC(932); KCC(933) v KCC(934); KCC(935) v KCC(936); KCC(937) v KCC(938); KCC(939) v KCC(940); KCC(941) v KCC(942); KCC(943) v KCC(944); KCC(945) v KCC(946); KCC(947) v KCC(948); KCC(949) v KCC(950); KCC(951) v KCC(952); KCC(953) v KCC(954); KCC(955) v KCC(956); KCC(957) v KCC(958); KCC(959) v KCC(960); KCC(961) v KCC(962); KCC(963) v KCC(964); KCC(965) v KCC(966); KCC(967) v KCC(968); KCC(969) v KCC(970); KCC(971) v KCC(972); KCC(973) v KCC(974); KCC(975) v KCC(976); KCC(977) v KCC(978); KCC(979) v KCC(980); KCC(981) v KCC(982); KCC(983) v KCC(984); KCC(985) v KCC(986); KCC(9

HEADLINE SPORTSMAN

TEAM SPIRIT GOVERNS
"TYPHOON" FRANK TYSON'S
WHOLE CRICKET OUTLOOK

P. h. u. u. t. p. h. e. e. e. w. w. w. that was Frank Tyson, that was. The scene: Trent Bridge, Nottingham. The first Test between England and South Africa droned slowly on. The Springboks seem glued to the wicket, as they fight to avoid defeat. It's a hard but dull battle. The crowd are giving the slow hand-clap.

England's bowlers can do little to dislodge those stubborn Springboks from their creases. Even Brian Statham, with a disheartened shrug of his slim shoulders, signals wicket-keeper Geoffrey Evans closer, as he resorts to medium-paced deliveries.

Enter Tyson. Big Frank of the modest temperament and sparse hair takes over. All eyes are on the "Typhoon" who wrecked the Aussies.

The crowd waits expectantly. Frank starts his run up. His feet shuffle, he breaks into a trot, then a few yards from the wicket switches to his giant strides. His studded boots pound over the wet turf. His arm comes up and over like a windmill wheel. And whoosh, his thunder-belt is released.

Big Frank out for blood. He gets it. He already has one wicket to his credit earlier on—that of Waite. Now he is after more.

His first ball in his new spell finds the groping edge of a

McLean's bat. Graveney holds the catch at slip. The South African's stand is nearing its dramatic close. In Tyson's next over, Jack Cheatham's wicket is wrecked.

Hugh Tayfield loses his middle stump in the next, and Paul Winslow's off stump is sent for six in the following over. Neil Adcock's middle stump goes flying shortly afterwards.

The amazing Tyson has taken five wickets for five runs in 7.3

overs. And England have won by an innings and five runs.

DEMON BOWLER

Yet for this man who wreaks havoc single handed, team spirit governs his whole cricket outlook. This 24-year-old 6ft 11ins demon bowler, who wrestled with English, French and historical problems, at Durham University so as to have something to fall back on should he fall at cricket, lives for his job—whatever it may be—and the people he works with. He has loose back ligaments because of too much cricket as a youngster. So he got instruction for 100 different back exercises and practised at least 10 every night. The winter before last he went on a tree-felling course. And every night out came his Indian clubs for more exercises.

Tyson has failed only once. That was in his exams at Durham. But when the fire has gone from his bowling arm, he will be back at the University studying doubly hard to pass out.

After his triumph in Melbourne, Frank retreated to a quiet corner of the English dressing room. His answer to the congratulations showered upon him: "It was a team win."

And at Nottingham, when skipper Peter May signalled for Frank to lead England in

Tyson, head bowed, rushed up the steps two at a time, and disappeared inside while applause thundered in his ears.

That was no false modesty. That was Frank Tyson, that was.—London Express Service.

County Cricket
Table And
Averages

London, June 25.
The English County Cricket Championship table, after yesterday's matches, is as follows:

County	P	W	L	D	Points
Surrey	10	9	1	0	112
Yorkshire	12	9	3	0	112
Middlesex	11	9	2	0	108
Hampshire	11	8	3	0	108
Gloucestershire	11	8	3	0	108
Sussex	10	4	6	0	68

Derbyshire 66 points from 11 games;

Leicestershire 62 points from 12 games;

Nottinghamshire 56 points from 10 games;

Warwickshire 48 points from 11 games;

Kent 48 points from 13 games;

Gloucestershire 36 points from 12 games;

Northamptonshire 32 points from 11 games;

Essex 28 points from 11 games;

Glamorgan 28 points from 12 games;

Somerset 24 points from 9 games;

Worcestershire 12 points from 9 games.

BATTING AVERAGES

Player	I.N.O.R.	Runs	Av.
D.J. McGlew	12	1,691	141.75
Dooly	18	1,381	76.72
P.B. May	23	1,377	59.87
Kenyon	23	1,341	58.30
R.A. McLean	14	1,233	88.07
Washbrook	20	1,199	59.95
Barrington	18	1,115	62.50
Tomlinson	24	1,037	43.21
R.T. Simpson	19	1,000	52.63
Robertson	24	908	37.83
Woolton	24	812	33.83
G. Coomes	20	664	33.20

BOWLING AVERAGES

Player	O.	M.	R.	W.	Av.
Sainsbury	347.4	146	597	55	10.97
Smith	309.1	119	568	52	10.92
Lock	288.1	117	527	41	12.85
Leach	282.4	100	501	50	10.02
Lockyer	266.3	101	510	52	12.02
Wardle	257.1	100	481	41	11.78
Loftus	252.1	104	474	50	9.48
Tomlinson	252.1	104	474	50	9.48
Johnson	252.1	104	474	50	9.48
Johnson	252.1	104	474	50	9.48
Johnson	252.1	104	474	50	9.48

Leading South African bowler, Reuter.

Reuter, 129.3 58 465 25 16.25.

Reuter.

Reuter.

Reuter.

Reuter.

Reuter.

Reuter.

Reuter.

Reuter.

Reuter.

Reuter.

Reuter.

Reuter.

Reuter.

Reuter.

Reuter.

Reuter.

Reuter.

Reuter.

Reuter.

Reuter.

Reuter.

Reuter.

Reuter.

Reuter.

Reuter.

Reuter.

Reuter.

Reuter.

Reuter.

Reuter.

Reuter.

Reuter.

Reuter.

Reuter.

Reuter.

Reuter.

Reuter.

Reuter.

Reuter.

Reuter.

Reuter.

Reuter.

Reuter.

Reuter.

Reuter.

Reuter.

Reuter.

Reuter.

Reuter.

Reuter.

Reuter.

Reuter.

Reuter.

Reuter.

Reuter.

Reuter.

Reuter.

Reuter.

Reuter.

Reuter.

Reuter.

Reuter.

Reuter.

Reuter.

Reuter.



"TYPHOON" TYSON

They're Forming
Fan Clubs For
The "Feds"

By GEORGE WHITING

Prince Philip, player of polo, yachtsman, swimmer, bowler of occasional off-breaks, and enthusiastic ringleader wherever punches are thrown in the cause of sport, becomes known today as the man who puts bats and balls and boxing gloves into the hands of 20,000 London boys.

Maybe you have heard of the London Federation of Boys' Clubs.

It is not permit reminder that this is the worthy outfit that enables the teenagers of the capital to hit and run and jump and knock balls about in their spare time—expending energies that might, in the absence of sporting safety valves, be devoted to less wholesome pastimes.

It is due in good measure to this London "Feds" that a boy from Bow named Nicky Gargano came to be nominated as the most stylish performer in the whole of the European Amateur Boxing Championships in Berlin last week.

Playing in a similar style to that of the Hungarians, the Russians were superior throughout though they slackened pressure in the second half after establishing a 4-0 half time lead.

They were one of the youngest national teams to play here. Only the centre-half was said to be over 20.

Four minutes before the interval the Russians asked if they could bring on two substitutes, but British referee Mr W. Ling permitted only one.

Tatunja, outside-right, Salnikov, outside-left, and Ivanov, inside-left, were the other scorers.—Reuter.

France Leading
USSR In
Swim Meet

Paris, June 25.
France won two events and the Soviet Union one during the first day of the two-day Soviet-France international swimming contest at Paris today.

In the 100 metres Free Style event, Aime Eminent won with a time of 58.5 seconds. Second came another Frenchman, former Olympic champion Alex Jany, (58.7 seconds). Third went to the Russian Balandine (58.9 seconds).

The 1,500 metres free-style event was won by France's Guy Monisier in 19 minutes, 19.7 seconds. Second was the Russian, Presnev in 19 minutes 24.4 seconds.

The 200 metres breast-stroke event was won by the Soviet swimmer Golovchenko in 2 minutes, 40.5 seconds, France's Broussard was second in 2 minutes and 44.1 seconds.—France-Press.

Scottish Record
In Marathon

Edinburgh, June 25.
Joe McGhee, winner of the Empire Games Marathon last year when Jim Peters collapsed in Vancouver, shattered his Scottish record for the official distance today when he won the Scottish Marathon Championship in two hours 25 minutes 58 seconds.

He knocked more than nine and a half minutes off the previous best which he established last year but was still outside the world's best Marathon time of two hours 17 minutes 39.4 seconds established by Peters in June 1954.—Reuter.

shortage of cash is the Federation patron—Prince Philip.

Said he: "A great number of people write and talk about the welfare of youth. But people who work for and support Boys' Clubs are doing something about it."

They certainly are doing something about it—a highly original something that has induced, I am permitted to say, a feeling of enthusiasm and lively personal interest in the residents of Buckingham Palace.

"This is the answer to all our problems," Prince Philip has said.

First, every member of London's 265 Boys' Clubs was asked to name his six favourite sportsmen of the year from a list of 25 muscular young men ranging alphabetically from Roger Bannister to Billy Wright.

The boys responded nobly with their "Clemons"—and picked (again alphabetically) Bannister, Chris Chataway, Dai Dower, Stan Matthews, Gordon Pirie and Frank Tyson. For better or for worse, these half-dozen are now the official sporting heroes of London's youth.

Having set up their idols, the Boys' Clubs will now appoint themselves into groups, each under the name and inspiration of their elected heroes.

DEVOTED TO DOWER

Thus, Bermondsey, City of London, East Ham, Finsbury, Fulham, Lambeth and Paddington "belong" to Roger Bannister. The youth of Middlesbrough, Hammersmith, Islington, South, Wandsworth and Westminster are devoted to Dai Dower.

Battersea, Chelsea, Greenwich, Hackney, Poplar and Shoreditch are Matthews' men. Hampstead, Lewisham, Merton, St. Pancras, Stepney and Woolwich go for Gordon Pirie. And Bethnal Green, Camberwell, Holborn, Kensington, Stoke Newington and West Ham are sworn to the cause of "Typhoon" Tyson.

SIMPLE

How will all this put sportsmen in the kitty? Simple. The Federation, seeking independence, is inviting every well-wisher in London to sponsor a year of sporting and social activities for just one of its members in just one of its groups.

Thus, if you live in St. Pancras, you could, for twenty shillings, assist the athletic endeavours of a lad flying the banner of Gordon Pirie. And every sponsor receives a card to prove and illustrate his interest. Who knows—you may get a future Heavyweight Champion of the world as your own special protégé.

Prince Philip is reputed to be enthusiastic about the scheme. They are hoping to launch it at a gathering at the Mansion House. And the Mayor of New York, returning to the somewhat turbulent youth of his own tall city has allowed it to be known that he thinks we have something here. "Feds" You must admit it's a bright idea.—(London Express Service)

ROYAL H.K. DEFENCE
FORCE ORDERS

Serial No. 25. Orders By Lieutenant-Colonel O. F. Newton Dunn, Commandant Royal Hongkong Defence Force. Dated June 25, 1955.

FORCES ORDERS

Headquarters WINDF

will be closed on Friday, July 1, 1955.

FORCE HEADQUARTERS

will be closed on Friday, July 1, 1955.

will be closed on Friday, July 1, 1955.

will be closed on Friday, July 1, 1955.

will be closed on Friday, July 1, 1955.

will be closed on Friday, July 1, 1955.

will be closed on Friday, July 1, 1955.

will be closed on Friday, July 1, 1955.

will be closed on Friday, July 1, 1955.

will be closed on Friday, July 1, 1955.

will be closed on Friday, July 1, 1955.

will be closed on Friday, July 1, 1955.

will be closed on Friday, July 1, 1955.

will be closed on Friday, July 1, 1955.

will be closed on Friday, July 1, 1955.

will be closed on Friday, July 1, 1955.

will be closed on Friday, July 1, 1955.

will be closed on Friday, July 1, 1955.

will be closed on Friday, July 1, 1955.

will be closed on Friday, July 1, 1955.

will be closed on Friday, July 1, 1955.

will be closed on Friday, July 1, 1955.

will be closed on Friday, July 1, 1955.

will be closed on Friday, July 1, 1955.

will be closed on Friday, July 1, 1955.

will be closed on Friday, July 1, 1955.

will be closed on Friday, July 1, 1955.

will be closed on Friday, July 1, 1955.

will be closed on Friday, July 1, 1955.

will be closed on Friday, July 1, 1955.

will be closed on Friday, July 1, 1955.

will be closed on Friday, July 1, 1955.

will be closed on Friday, July 1, 1955.

will be closed on Friday, July 1, 1955.

will be closed on Friday, July 1, 1955.

will be closed on Friday, July 1, 1955.

will be closed on Friday, July 1, 1955.

will be closed on Friday, July 1, 1955.

will be closed on Friday, July 1, 1955.

will be closed on Friday, July 1, 1955.

will be closed on Friday, July 1, 1955.

will be closed on Friday, July 1, 1955.

will be closed on Friday, July 1, 1955.

will be closed on Friday, July 1, 1955.

will be closed on Friday, July 1, 1955.

will be closed on Friday, July 1, 1955.

will be closed on Friday, July 1, 1955.

will be closed on Friday, July 1, 1955.

will be closed on Friday, July 1, 1955.

will be closed on Friday, July 1, 1955.

will be closed on Friday, July 1, 1955.

will be closed on Friday, July 1, 1955.

will be closed on Friday, July 1, 1955.

will be closed on Friday, July 1, 1955.

will be closed on Friday, July 1, 1955.

will be closed on Friday, July 1, 1955.

will be closed on Friday, July 1, 1955.

will be closed on Friday, July 1, 1955.

CHINA MAIL

HONGKONG
PUBLISHED DAILY
(AFTERNOON)

Price, 20 cents per copy,
Saturdays 30 cents,
Subscription \$5.00 per month.

Postage: China and Macao \$3.00
per month, U.S. and British Possessions
and other countries \$7.00 per month.

News contributions, always wel-
come, should be addressed to the
Editor, business communications and
advertisements to the Secretary.
Telephone: 2441 (3 lines).

KOWLOON OFFICE:
Salisbury Road,
Telephone: 3233.

Classified Advertisements

20 WORDS \$4.00
for 1 DAY PREPAID
ADDITIONAL INSERTIONS
\$2.00 PER DAY

10 cents PER WORD OVER 20
Births, Deaths, Marriages,
Personal \$5.00 per insertion
not exceeding 25 words, 25
cents each additional word.

ALTERNATE INSERTIONS
10% EXTRA
If not prepaid a booking fee
of 50 cents is charged.

WANTED KNOWN

DR. SCHOLL'S Foot Comfort Ser-
vice, Telephone House (Menzies)
Hongkong provides the expert atten-
tion your feet deserve - by London-
qualified chiropodist.

THE "POST" POTPOURRI - a selec-
tion of twelve delightful sketches of
Chinese life in Hong Kong. Adequate
margin for framing. Ideal presents
for home. \$3.00 per set. From South
China Morning Post Ltd., Wyndham
Street and Salisbury Road, Kowloon.

FOR SALE

THICK BLACK MARKING PENCILS
\$4.00 per dozen, \$1.00 per dozen, 10 cents
each. From "S. C. M. Post," Hong
Kong and Kowloon.

AIR MAIL Letter Forms, \$1 per 100
70 cents per dozen. South China
Morning Post Ltd., Hong Kong and
Kowloon.

STAMPS

SOMETHING EXCLUSIVE. Collec-
tion of twelve delightful sketches of
Chinese life in Hong Kong. Adequate
margin for framing. Ideal presents
for home. \$3.00 per set. From South
China Morning Post Ltd., Wyndham
Street, Hongkong and Salisbury
Road, Kowloon.

STAMP ALBUMS - "Collection
Builder" series. New stock now
available. \$1.00 From South China
Morning Post Ltd., Wyndham
Street, Hongkong and Salisbury
Road, Kowloon.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

"ASCANTUS"

"Damaged cargo on this vessel will
be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard &
Douglas at 10.15 a.m. on June 28 and 29, 1955, and con-
signees are requested to have their
representatives present during the
survey."

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hong Kong, June 25, 1955.

To ADVERTISERS

SUNDAY POST-HERALD
Space for commercial
advertising should be
booked not later than
noon on Wednesday.

For the SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST and the
CHINA MAIL, 48 hours
before date of publication.

Special Announcements
and Classified Advertis-
ments as usual.

WIVES ARE NO LONGER CHEAP ON AFRICA'S WEST COAST

Freetown, June 26.

"Can I afford to buy a wife?" is the question
which most young Africans along the West Coast
are asking themselves these days.

In local councils, in the press and even at
Ministerial levels there is considerable discussion
over the high price of brides. It is a problem
which has many social implications.

Whereas, in the past, £10 to
£15 was a reasonable figure to
pay the bride's parents, £100 is
often the price now asked in
the illicit diamond mining areas
of Sierra Leone, the cocoa grow-
ing regions of the Gold Coast,
or the prosperous inland cities
of Nigeria.

PRICES VARY

Marriage customs and the
bride price vary between the
British West African coun-
tries and between tribes
in those countries. But they
all have similar basic
features and they date back
to long before Christian
missionaries came in.

Among those people who
have not come into immediate
contact with Western civilisation
in the main cities, like
Lagos, Kano, Accra, Freetown,
and many who have, the ques-
tion of marriage and the choice
of a bride is often settled be-
tween parents. In that case,
there is no question of the
future bride or bridegroom
having any say in the matter
at all.

Sometimes betrothals are
made at the birth of the girl and
there are cases of such girls be-
coming brides, at the age of 13
or 14, to men who grew up with
their grandfathers.

Among the Mende tribe of
Sierra Leone, when a child is
betrothed, the man will give a
goat, rice, palm oil and money
to the family at what is known
as the initiation ceremony.

Today, it is more usual for
a young man to look out for a
bride himself, although the
respective families will still play
a large part in the ceremonies.
The young man does not ap-
proach the girl himself but asks
the women members of her
family to win her for him.

If she has no major objection,
the young man approaches her
father, always accompanied by
gifts which include bottles of gin-
and-a-tuna if he wants to be
sure of success.

The question of the price of
the bride will be discussed with
the family. If the price is out-
side the young man's means he
may arrange to pay it by instal-
ments. In the Mende tribe, for
instance, it is quite usual for the
man to work on his prospective
father-in-law's farm for a num-
ber of years, in return for pay-
ing a small cash "bride price."

FORMAL CEREMONY

The Yorubas of Nigeria
have a formal betrothal
ceremony at which the
young man presents kola
nuts, money and pots of
native beer. The kola, a
bitter tasting nut which is
chewed, is given in most
parts of West Africa as a
sign of friendship.

After the betrothal comes the
engagement ceremony at which
the bride-elect receives many
presents from the man, includ-
ing a magnificent cloth to wear.
At the same time, more presents
are given to the family.

The marriage ceremony
usually takes place after harvest
time, for then most people are
free to leave their farms and
travel long distances to the
wedding and, from the bride-
groom's point of view, there is
money available to provide re-
freshment for the guests.

At the actual wedding cere-
mony the bride will almost
certainly be asked to make the
same sort of vows as at a
Christian wedding. She promises
to stay by her husband if he is
ill, if he has to go far away and
should many problems arise—
including if he has "bad breath."

Of the £15 which in normal
times the Mende man of Sierra
Leone would pay as the first
"bride price," £2 goes to the
bride and the remainder is
divided between her father's
family and her mother's family.

The wedding is an occasion
for great singing and dancing.
For days after the marriage, the
guests stay, living on the lavish
hospitality of the bridegroom.

There is no law against
polygamy in West Africa and
so the bride may be the first
wife her husband has had or
she may be the fifth. A man
who has more than one wife is
either quite rich through his
own hard work, or he is a chief.
—China Mail Special.



Mail Notices

The latest times of posting
shown below are those for the
registered correspondence posted
at G.P.O. Hongkong. The latest
posting times elsewhere which,
in general, are earlier than the
G.P.O. times can be ascertained
by enquiry at the local office.
The latest posting times for
registered articles are generally
one hour earlier than the times
shown below. Particulars regard-
ing parcel mail can be ascer-
tained by enquiry at any post office.

MONDAY, JUNE 27

Guan: Hawaii, U.S.A., Canada
2 p.m.
Philippines 2 p.m.
Formosa, Okinawa, U.S.A., 6 p.m.
Burma, India, Pakistan, Great Bri-
tain & Europe 6 p.m.
Japan, 8 p.m.
Thailand, Middle East, Africa
8 p.m.

By Surface
Macao, 2 p.m.
Siam, 2 p.m.
Japan, U.S.A., C. & S. America
2 p.m.

TUESDAY, JUNE 28

Indo-China, 2 p.m.
Philippines 2 p.m.
N. Borneo, Australia, New Zealand,
2 p.m.
Thailand, India, Pakistan, Middle
East, Great Britain, Europe, 6 p.m.
Japan, 8 p.m.
Hawaii, U.S.A., 6 p.m.
Formosa, Okinawa, 6 p.m.
Canada, 8 p.m.

King Hussein of Jordan who
is at present on an official
visit to Great Britain made a
tour of inspection of the Royal
Air Force Station High Hill.
Pictured above, King Hussein
in the cockpit of a Vampire
"E" Eleven jet aircraft—
wearing a space-ship type
helmet prior to his flight at
High Hill.—Express Photo.

ADENAUER'S SON ENGAGED

Bonn, June 26.
Dr. Konrad Adenauer, the
West German Chancellor, pre-
sented a bouquet of his home-
grown roses today to his 24-
year-old youngest son, Georg,
and Miss Britta Jeansson, a
Swede, at their engagement
party today.
Miss Jeansson is 22. Her
parents, who own a margarine
factory at Kalmars, came to
Rheindorf, the Chancellor's pri-
vate home near here, for today's
party.—China Mail Special.

New York, June 26.
Mrs. Walsh, whose maiden
name was Mildred Stork, gave
birth to her 15th child in hospital
here yesterday.—China Mail
Special.

Radio Hongkong

5 Time Signal and Programme
Summary: 5.30 Children's Half Hour
presented by Sally Ann (Studio);
6.30 Australian Trade Catalogue;
The Fortnightly Review of Aus-
tralian Industry: 6.45 Accent on
Rhythm; 7.15 "Box 200" Bert Gillett
at the Organ (OB); 7.30 Robert
Farnon and his Orchestra; 7.50
The News (London Relay); 8.00
Commentary (London Relay) of
Special Announcements; 8.15 Mini-
trial Broadcast by the Prime
Minister The Rt. Hon. Sir Anthony
Eden, to mark the 10th Anniversary
of the Signing in San Francisco
of the United Nations Charter (London
Relay); 8.25 Interlude; 8.30 York
Festival Recital from York
Minister Gloucester de Vito (violin)
with Francis Jackson (organ)
(BBC); 9.30 Elizabethan Theatre.
Written by H.A.L. Craig and R.D.
Smith No. 7: The Factions of Fools
(BBC); 10. International Cabaret
presented by Dennis Brabant
(Studio); 10.30 University of Hong-
kong 4th Congregation, Speeches
by His Excellency The Governor,
Sir Alexander Grantham, and Pro-
Vice-Chancellor Dr. Gordon King at
this morning's ceremony in the
Great Hall. The scene described by
Timothy Birtch (Recorded); 10.45
Willy Stenius and his Orchestra;
10.55 Weather Report; 11. Time
Signal; Radio News Reel (London
Relay); 11.15 First Cricket Test
and V. South Africa. Commentary
on the 4th day's play of the 2nd
Test by Rex Alston, John Arlott and
Charles Fortune from Lord's Cricket
Ground, London (Recorded London
Relay); 11.25 God Save the Queen;
Close Down.

Greater Autonomy In Poland BUT THERE ARE MORE SECRET POLICE

Stockholm, June 26.

Poland's Communist government is
strengthening the Secret Police in exchange for
the greater autonomy now allowed her by the
Soviet Union, according to reports reaching here
from Warsaw through a usually well informed
channel.

Henceforth, the Moscow men will hold their
Polish satellite on a stronger, but looser, leash.

The main reason for this is
the change in satellite policy
forced on the Soviet Govern-
ment by the hydrogen bomb.
With the West able to drop the
bomb behind the Iron Curtain
in any future war, Moscow must
count on large areas in her
"empire" being laid waste and
put out of action. The tentacles
stretching out from Moscow to
Warsaw, Prague and the other
satellite capitals will be cut.

which there is a lively shipping
traffic with Sweden. These
ships, many of them colliers
carrying Polish coal to Sweden,
have been a favourite means of
escape for refugees from the
interior as well as the Polish
coast.

Officers and men in the naval
section of WOP wear the same
uniforms as members of
Poland's ordinary Navy, except
for their badges. They use
speed boats with crews of
twelve men each and capable of
doing 40 knots and more.
They operate from three main
bases—old enlarged at Swinou-
iscie (formerly German Swin-
emünde), Danzig, further up
the coast, and Westerplatte, a
small island off Danzig. Smaller
WOP units operating under
orders from these three bases
are stationed in every port or
fishing village.

CENTRAL CONTROL

Guarding Poland's land
frontier, there are now 12
WOP sections, all operating
directly under the central
government in Warsaw
following the formal aboli-
tion of the Ministry of
Security last year.

The land WOP use dogs,
sterns, searchlights on watch-
towers, harrows for raking the
earth along the border so that
it will show up any footprints,
and other "orthodox" means of
detecting fugitives.

To increase their efficiency,
they have now been provided
with relief maps of the whole
frontier. These are divided
into large-scale sections in
which every tree and shrub are
marked. Each WOP official
must study and memorise his
own particular sector so that he
can spot immediately any
fugitives trying to camouflage
themselves at night as bushes,
trees or other natural
features of the landscape.

Parallel with the extension of
the WOP organisation, the army
has been reorganised and is
being enlarged from 25 to 29
divisions. As a Polish division
has 18,000 men and as there are
also two special units over
and above the regular divisions,
Poland has at present well over
half a million men under arms.

With the service term two
years in the army, compared
with three years in the air force,
navy and certain special units,
Poland could mobilise just
under 2,000,000 fully trained
men between the ages of 18 and
30 in the event of a war.

The army has not only been
reorganised on the Soviet
pattern, with separate regional
commands at Warsaw, Bydgos-
zcz and Wrocław, but it has
also been re-armed and
equipped with the latest Soviet
weapons. Only 18 divisions are
now infantry. The remainder
are all motorised with heavy
and light tanks, mobile artillery
and all the other rolling equip-
ment of a modern war.

WEAKEN GRIP

Here again decentralisa-
tion would weaken Moscow's
grip over Poland's armed
forces if the Kremlin had
not taken measures to pre-
vent it.

The number of Russians in
the Polish Army has been in-
creased. The overwhelming
majority of commanding officers,
including battalion commanders,
are now Russians. Moreover,
the non-commissioned officers
and the ranks are supervised by
political officers chosen from
among the most fanatical Com-
munists. Supplementing all this
is the presence in Poland of
about 150,000 Russian troops.

Poland's increased autonomy
in the hydrogen bomb age has
so far meant an improvement in
her supply of food and medi-
cines. Less food is being ex-
ported and adequate supplies
are now available for her own
population. The pharmaceutical
industry has been expanded and
she is now producing an in-
creasingly large proportion of
her own national consumption of
drugs, like aureomycin, which
were in short supply before.

Increased autonomy is
also bringing changes in her
industry. Priority is now
given to investments in new
electric power stations,
transport (both road and
rail) chemicals and arma-
ments.

For the man-in-the-street,
this increased autonomy is
likely to feel like increased
surveillance. The more Russia
allows the Poles to adopt an
independent economy, the
tighter will be her hold over
their political life and personal
liberties.—China Mail Special.

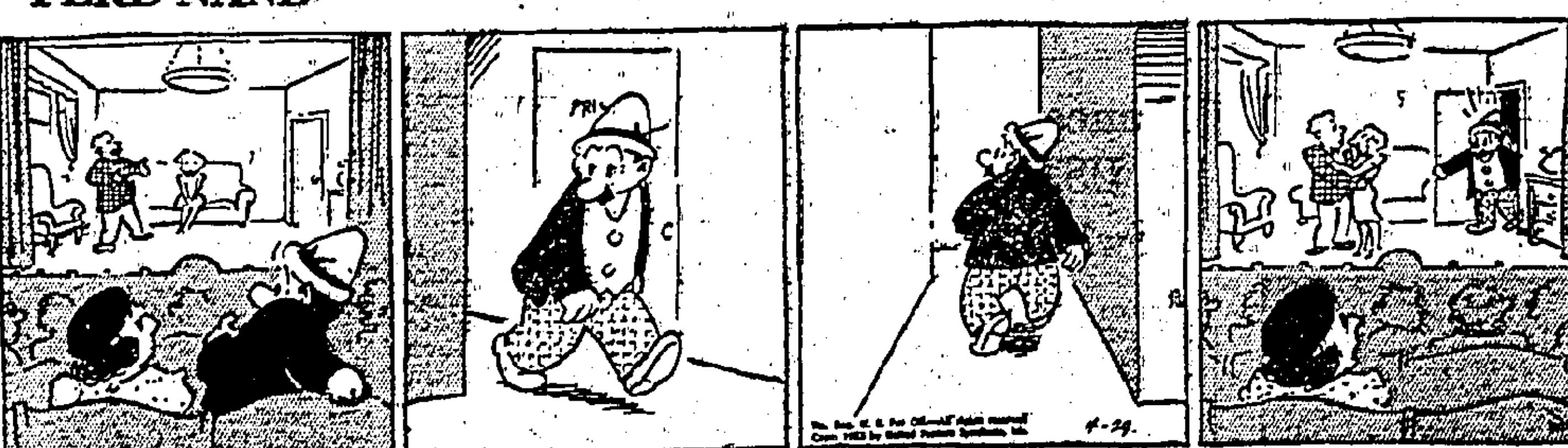
MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



FERD'NAND

By Milk



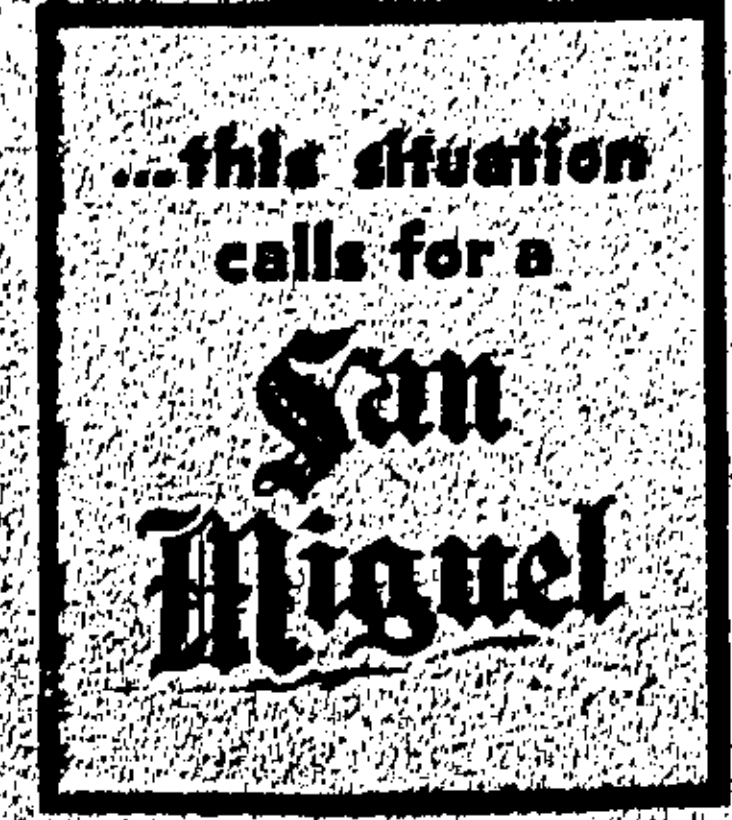
NANCY

By Ernie Bushmiller



JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



A NEW COMPANY?

From the word "GO"—

place your printing order
where you are assured
of personal attention,
expert designing,
the finest materials
and craftsmanship.

From Articles of Association,
Share Certificates to Letter-
Headings and the many other
essential items, consult the
Printing Department of the
South China Morning Post, Ltd.

Call in at any time
and examine specimens
of quality printing which
we shall be proud to show you.

Make an appointment with Mr. R. Labrum,
Morning Post Building—Wyndham Street,
Printing Dept. Telephone: 20002.

Jamaicans Celebrate Tercentenary

Kingston, June 26. Jamaica's year-long tercentenary celebrations, given a tremendous fillip by Princess Margaret's visit, are now in full swing.

Sporting events, state visits, and a wide range of cultural and other activities have already marked this 300th anniversary year of Jamaica's association with Britain. Since January, when the programme was formally launched with a big opening all-denominational meeting in Kingston, Princess Alice and President Paul Magloire, of Haiti, have paid state visits.

The Australian cricket tour, the English Football Association XI's visit, a visit by the Casuals hockey team from Trinidad, an international bridge tournament between Jamaica and the United States, in which a powerful team of four led by Charles Goren, the great, was defeated, an international tennis tournament, the visit of the English rifle team, have all contributed to the celebrations on the sporting front.

NEW STAMPS

On May 10, four new postage stamps, issued to mark the tercentenary, were released to the public. They will remain on sale for six months or until stocks are exhausted — which seems likely to be earlier, judging by the enthusiastic demand for first-day covers.

Issued in four denominations — 2d, 2½d, 3d, and 6d — the stamps depict scenes from old Jamaica. They formed part of an exhibition of stamps, held in connection with the Jamaica 300 celebrations, which was opened by His Excellency the Governor, Sir Hugh Foot.

May 10 is the anniversary of the landing, 300 years ago, of Admiral Penn and General Venables on Jamaica. On that day, in 1655, began the long association of Jamaica with Britain which is being celebrated this year with such enthusiasm and sincerity.

To mark the day, a group of citizens of Spanish Town, the former capital of the island and one of its oldest towns, walked in pilgrimage to Passagué, the spot on the coast about six miles from the town, where Oliver Cromwell's men landed to march on St. Jago de la Vega (as the Spaniards called Spanish Town).

THE CAPTURE

After listening to a brief account of the capture of the island from the Spaniards and taking part in a short religious service, the group of pilgrims returned to Spanish Town, where the route taken by the British Army in its advance on the Spanish stronghold.

The following night, the Old Capital resounded with music and singing and the applause of a monster crowd as the Jamaica Bandwaggon, a travelling stage show planned to bring entertainment and culture to rural Jamaica, rolled in to the ancient Georgian "Square" of Spanish Town.

Under the shadow of the great Cathedral of St. Jago de la Vega where he buried some of the British heroes of that campaign — and right beneath the statue of Rodney, one of Jamaica's naval heroes, the team of 150 singers, dancers, musicians and comedians on the Bandwaggon entertained cheering thousands.

A steel band from Trinidad, with their unique "ping-pong" music made from old oil drums, and a drummer from Haiti, playing the pulsating jungle rhythms which came to Jamaica from the West Indies, were two "imported" acts in the show which has been described as "a carnival on wheels".

Since then, the Bandwaggon has rolled on to some of Jamaica's ancient towns, including Montserrat Bay, scene of the famous 1805 "rebellion". Port Antonio, cradle of the banana industry and Jamaica's first tourist town.

WARSHIPS TO VISIT

Two British warships are scheduled to visit the island to take part in the celebrations. One, HMS St. Austell Bay, due in July, will fire a salute to Jamaica from the Royal Navy. The other, HMS Jamaica, the island's "name ship" of the Navy, is due to come on or about July 11 and remain until July 20, visiting Kingston, Montego Bay and Port Antonio.

The whole island will take part in a national festival of Arts, which will include the first country-wide competition in elocution, singing, dancing and drama.

As the grand finale to a year of rejoicing and merry-making, Kingston is to stage, probably in Sabina Park, a pageant depicting some of the highlights of the island's colourful and dramatic history through the 300 years. — China Mail Special.

TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION

Lancashire Losing Labour To London Industrial Market Still Booming

From Our Own Correspondent

London, June 26.

Industrial shares on the London Stock Exchange continued to boom. Last week they touched new peaks on three consecutive days.

Investors were again in hot pursuit of high-class industrial shares spurred on by the knowledge of prosperous home economy with its promise of even bigger profits to come.

Prices — particularly of some of the leading shares like ICI which have attracted American buying — rose spectacularly and the Financial Times industrial share index bounded from peak to peak with almost monotonous regularity. In three business days up to Wednesday's close it gained a further six points to 219.8 — a new all-time record.

After that prices receded a little on profit-taking and an easing off of the previous buying rush which itself had created new records. At no time in the present boom have "markings" touched the record daily figure of 19,438 reached in January 1947 but a number of bargains marked over the five consecutive days up to Wednesday was easily the highest ever.

DESPITE SETBACK

Despite the setback on the last two days of the week no one in the market is prepared to predict when the boom will end. One thing is certain however: it bears no resemblance to the unhealthy boom of 1929.

"There cannot be a replica of what occurred in 1929," says the Economist this week. "This is a boom confined to the home industrial market and indeed to leaders of that market based on high earnings, cover and high cost values compared with current dividends and current prices." It is not an occasion when every would-be investor can come to the market for money and go away fully loaded. A prosperous economy, high profits and stable government together provide the most plausible arguments why the boom should go further.

NEW ISSUES

But no boom can go on forever and thoughts are turning to what could stop this one. "One of the most logical possibilities now," says the Economist, "would be an increased flow of new issues to the market reducing the head of steam."

U.S. RAW COTTON EXPORTS

New York, June 26. Raw cotton exports by destination as reported in sales by the New York Cotton Exchange for the 1954-55 season to June 21 were as follows:

Britain	413,077
Continental	1,282,163
Orient	1,282,163
Total for season	3,255,559
Some period last year	3,255,559
excluding United States	—

EVERETT ORIENT LINE

Fast Regular Freight Refrigerator Passenger Service
Loading for Singapore, Penang, Bangkok, Calcutta and Chittagong.

	Arr. July	1	Sails July	2
"NOVEBERETT"	—	July 18	—	July 19
"BRAVEBERETT"	—	July 31	—	Aug. 1
"LENEBERETT"	—	Aug. 29	—	Aug. 30

Loading for Kobe, Osaka, Nagoya, Yokohama.

	Arr. July	3	Sails July	4
"LENEBERETT"	—	Aug. 22	—	Aug. 23
"BRAVEBERETT"	—	Sept. 1	—	Sept. 2
"LENEBERETT"	—	Sept. 15	—	Sept. 16

LIMITED PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.
All the above subject to alteration without notice.

EVERETT STAR LINE

FAST REGULAR FREIGHT REFRIGERATOR SERVICE
Loading for Singapore, Port Swettenham, Malacca, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi and Persian Gulf Port.

	Arr. July	18	Sails July	19
"L A O"	—	Aug. 13	—	Aug. 14
"STAR BETELGEUSE"	—	Aug. 23	—	Aug. 24
"STAR ARCTURUS"	—	Aug. 28	—	Aug. 29
"THAI"	—	Sept. 1	—	Sept. 2
"STAR ALCYONE"	—	Sept. 15	—	Sept. 16

Loading for Kobe, Osaka, Nagoya, Yokohama.

	Arr. July	15	Sails July	16
"STAR BETELGEUSE"	—	Aug. 1	—	Aug. 2
"STAR ARCTURUS"	—	Aug. 20	—	Aug. 21
"THAI"	—	Sept. 1	—	Sept. 2
"STAR ALCYONE"	—	Sept. 15	—	Sept. 16

LIMITED PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.
All the above subject to alteration without notice.

S/S "YOUNG SHIN"
In Port Loading
Sails June 27 for Pusan & Kusan

Chinese Department: Telephone 28293.
Queen's Building, Telephone 31206.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET REVIEW

By Elmer Walzer

New York, June 26. Industrial shares closed last week on the stock exchange at an all-time record high, just about 100 per cent higher than they were five years ago at the outbreak of the Korean war.

The industrial average closed on Friday at 448.93, up 1.85 points over the previous week, up 116.40 points over a year ago, and up 224.58 points from the day before Korea.

The railroad average closed at 162.20, up 1.04, 48.44, and 106.35 points respectively; utility gains 0.05; 6.11, and 20.32 points respectively.

For eight straight sessions the industrial registered recovery tops. For a time the rally lagged. Then on Wednesday, they turned in a brilliant performance and reached a new high since Oct. 26, 1929.

RIDING THE CREST

On Thursday the market was riding the crest again when two companies took adverse dividend action that startled their stocks and brought a decline from the highs all around. Those companies were Baldwin-Lima-Hamilton which halved its dividend and American Hawaiian Steamship which suspended its.

One stock alone saved the day for the industrials on Thursday. It was Du Pont which had risen to a new high at 219, up 10 1/2 and closed at 217 up 8 1/2. By that spurt the industrials managed to finish at a new top.

The saving group on Friday was the oil section which got into action with a vengeance in the last hour of trading after a general decline. Standard Oil (NJ) soared 5 1/2 points and closed with a rise of 4 1/2.

Jersey's strength, based in part on rumours of a stock split, lifted other oils sufficiently to send industrials up a few cents on the day and thus maintain their eight-session new high edge.

AUTOS IN DEMAND

The automobile issues were in much better demand this week as automobile production resumed on a large scale after a series of wildcat strikes. High earnings are predicted for the major companies which are now launching new expansion programmes ranging to a half billion dollars for General Motors.

Business news continued to favour the market. The auto news was particularly favourable with the weak output of cars at 154,169 against 139,708 in the previous week and 113,886 a year ago.

Steel production for the week broke all records. Construction held around a record, and the railroad continued to make bullish news.

All in all the market had plenty of fuel for the bullish side. But, the experts pointed out, the prolonged rise — 15 gains in 14 sessions for the industrials — had left the list vulnerable for a corrective reaction. — United Press.

The Bank of France Statement

Paris, June 26. The Bank of France statement for the week ended June 15, reads as follows:
Total gold holdings: 291,281,591,462
Total foreign currencies: 12,284,055,594
Sight balances abroad: 175,927,487,559
In EFTU: 18,000,000,000
Advances to establishments: 18,000,000,000
Fund: 2,004,408,270,000
Current accounts and deposits: 121,315,498,429
— United Press.

The Bank of England Statement

London, June 26. The Bank of England statement for the week ended June 22 reads as follows:
Notes circulation: 1,185,000,000
Public deposits: 25,200,000
Private deposits: 311,850,000
Government securities: 290,270,000
Other securities: 21,717,000
Receipts: 42,169,000
Ratio: 124
— United Press.

Lancashire Losing Labour To Other Industries

HUGE IMPORTS OF INDIAN CLOTH TO BLAME

FROM RONALD BOXALL

London, June 26.

Troubles seem to pile up on the British Cotton industry. For months past Lancashire has been worried by the falling off of export demand coupled with sharp expansion in imports of cloth for retention in the home market. Now on top of that it looks as though it will shortly have to contend with a reduction in the home demand.

All this is happening moreover, at a time when there is widespread lack of confidence in the price of the raw material owing to the United States Government vacillation on an export subsidy for policy for raw cotton.

N.Y. COTTON MARKET REVIEW

By William T. Plunkett

New York, June 26. Cotton market activity broadened last week, mainly under the influence of evening-up operations in the nearby July delivery as traders prepared for first notice day.

Switching out of July positions into later months spread trading activity across the board which gathered momentum as the week progressed.

July contracts — awayed erratically over a range of \$2 a bale, going to a premium over October at times, only to lose all of the advantage and finish the week at a small discount.

At Friday's close the list ruled 12 points lower, 15 points higher, or 55 to up 75 cents a bale compared with the preceding week.

The market met an excited wave of short covering at Friday's opening. July rose to 34.37 cents a pound, the highest level since mid-May, then dropped back to close the week at 34.06 cents a pound.

CROP NEWS

Crop news, textile market developments, export prospects for raw cotton, loan redemptions figures, and the usual run of price-shaping influences were less sight of in the light of the July situation.

The open position in July as the week closed approximated 230,000 bales. Technicians expected the spot month situation to continue to dominate the trade for the immediate future, barring unexpected crop developments.

Washington news on the question of whether or not a subsidy will be allowed on the new crop shipments.

Crop news has not been altogether favourable, although the changes have not exercised much market influence.

Eastern and central belt sections continued of cool days and nights and more-than-needed rains which delayed plant growth. The general trend is for hot, dry weather. — United Press.

American Industry Spending

New York, June 26. Mr Keith Fursdon predicted today American industry will have to spend a "staggering" \$375,000,000,000 in the next decade to keep pace with the demands of a growing economy.

The President of the New York Stock Exchange said this vast expenditure by industry will be needed "for the plants, products, tools and jobs required to reach the economic levels projected for 1965."

Mr Fursdon said that the "America of 1965" will have a gross national product of \$535,000,000,000, and disposable personal income of \$380,000,000,000.

Loss Of Labour

But what worries the industry most of all is the loss of labour that these depressed conditions have caused. With unemployment throughout the country down to less than one per cent vacancies in other industries outnumbering job hunters more and more workers are leaving the cotton mills to seek higher wages and greater security elsewhere.

The seriousness of this movement away from the cotton industry is shown by the fact that at the end of April there were 12,000 fewer at work in mills than at the beginning of the year and 17,000 fewer than a year previously.

Lancashire industrialists and labour leaders have put the blame for the depression in their industry chiefly on the large and growing volume of imports of Indian cloth. These imports rose from less than 20 million square yards in 1953 to more than 192 million yards in 1954 when they accounted for more than half of all Britain's imports of cotton piece goods.

The rate of imports from India, moreover, continues to grow quarter by quarter. In the last three months of 1953 they were nearly 38 million square yards; in the first quarter of this year 45 1/2 million yards.

Retained

Unlike imports from Japan Indian cotton cloth does not have to be re-exported after processing in Britain and a large proportion is in fact retained on the home market where it comes into direct competition with Lancashire cloth. The industry's efforts to have these imports restricted have been firmly resisted by the Government, who, however, have used their influence to induce the Indian Government to lower their import duty on Lancashire cloth which was disproportionately higher than that levied on Indian cloth entering Britain.

This, says the British Cotton Board, "should provide some but welcome increase in business for Lancashire. But the Board is much less impressed with its own Government's measure to help the industry. 'The removal of purchase tax on household textiles, furnishing fabrics and goods sold in pieces' it comments 'will be of benefit to certain sections of the industry but does not touch the main bulk of apparel fabrics.'"

The Board sees one ray of hope in this otherwise gloomy picture. "A useful volume of trade with Pakistan is in prospect," it says, "as the result of American aid taking the form of American raw cotton shipped to this country (and other exporting countries) as payment for cotton textiles shipped to Pakistan."

Insignificant

But any relief granted by the reduction in Indian import duty on British cloth, removal of purchase tax on certain fabrics and the indirect effect of American aid becomes insignificant when viewed alongside

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE

(From Our Correspondent)

Business done on the Hongkong Stock Exchange this morning amounted to \$1,221,356.20. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:

BANKS	BUYERS	SELLERS	SALES
HSBC	1715	25	1710
INSURANCES			
Union	85		
Lombard	92		
SHIPPING			
Asia Nav	530		
DOCKS, ETC.			
K. Wharf	75 1/2	75 1/2	
Doek	11 1/2	11 1/2	300 @ 35
Provident	12 1/2	12 1/2	200 @ 35
Wholesale	8 1/2	8 1/2	1000 @ 8 1/2
LAND, ETC.			
HSBC	1715	25	1710
HSBC	70 1/2	70 1/2	400 @ 71 1/2
HSBC	1400	1400	11 1/2
HSBC	1228	1228	11 1/2
Humphreys	1720		
Really	2 1/2	5000	2 1/2
UTILITIES			
Tram	23 1/2	23 1/2	450 @ 23 1/2
Electric	11 1/2	11 1/2	100 @ 23 1/2
Y. Mail Ferry	112	112	45 @ 120
C. Light	20 1/2	20 1/2	100 @ 20 1/2
C. Light	18 1/2	18 1/2	200 @ 18 1/2
C. Light	18 1/2	18 1/2	200 @ 18 1/2
Electric	41 1/2	41 1/2	500 @ 41 1/2
Meaco Elect.	10 1/2	10 1/2	500 @ 41 1/2
Telephone	24 1/2	24 1/2	700 @ 24 1/2
INDUSTRIALS			
Cement	31 1/2	31 1/2	3000 @ 31 1/2
Rope	15 1/2	15 1/2	5400 @ 31 1/2
STORES, ETC.			
Watson	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Watson	13 1/2	13 1/2	21 1/2
C. Crawford	31	31	31 1/2
COTTONS			
Textile Corp	5 1/2	5 1/2	1000 @ 7 1/2
Nanyang	7 1/2	7 1/2	1000 @ 7 1/2
MISCELLANEOUS			
Alfred	5 1/2	5 1/2	3000 @ 5 1/2
Alfred	2000	2000	4 1/2
Alfred	1000	1000	4 1/2
Alfred	3500	3500	5

Singapore Rubber Market

Singapore, June 26. The market advanced sharply on Saturday on trade and speculation.

No. 1 rubber per lb.	1944-1945	1945-1946
100-109	104 1/2-114 1/2	104 1/2-114 1/2
110-119	104 1/2-114 1/2	104 1/2-114 1/2
120-129	104 1/2-114 1/2	104 1/2-114 1/2
130-139	104 1/2-114 1/2	104 1/2-114 1/2
140-149	104 1/2-114 1/2	104 1/2-114 1/2
150-159	104 1/2-114 1/2	104 1/2-114 1/2
160-169	104 1/2-114 1/2	104 1/2-114 1/2
170-179	104 1/2-114 1/2	104 1/2-114 1/2
180-189	104 1/2-114 1/2	104 1/2-114 1/2
190-199	104 1/2-114 1/2	104 1/2-114 1/2

Exchange Rates

Business was done in the local unofficial exchange market this morning at the following rates:

U.S. dollar (per 100)	5.80
Sterling notes (per 100)	15.50
Indonesian rupiah (per 100)	11.50
Siam baht (per 100)	24.40
Singapore (Straits)	1.22
Indo-China (plaster) (per 100)	7.45

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

P.O. Box 53 Queen's Building Tel: 26831

FAST PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE
"VIETNAM" sailing July 17th
"CAMBODGE" sailing Aug. 18th

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE
"MEKONG" sailing July 7th
"DONAI" sailing Aug. 17th

JOHN HASTIE & CO., LTD.
SHIPS STEERING GEAR
ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT CO., LTD.
R.K. & Shanghai Bank Bldg. Tel. 37789

CHINA MAIL

SHEAFFER'S
"SNORKEL"
ADMIRAL PEN

Page 10

MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1955.

OUR AUSTRALIAN NEWSLETTER

Annual Brawl Ends The Same Old Way

FROM H. KING WOOD

Sydney, June 22.

The annual brawl between the Commonwealth and the States on the question of loan money to be spent this year, is on.

The brawl, which goes under the name of the Australian Loan Council, follows the same pattern year after year.

The Council is made up of the Prime Minister, the Federal Treasurer and the Premier of each State. Almost without exception the States ask for the impossible, no doubt following the old principle that if you ask for far more than you want you stand a chance of getting more than you expect.

The Premier came to the Council meeting which is being held in Canberra, with proposals for works programme totalling \$218 million, not counting housing. Prime Minister Menzies made it clear very early in the piece that the States could not expect more than they received last year—about \$180 million.

Treasurer Sir Arthur Fadden, who is barely tolerated by the Labour Premier, told them very bluntly that there would be no money from home. He said the public loan market was weak and was falling below expectations. The Commonwealth could not afford to hand out any of its own money, and civil works programmes were already creating shortages of manpower and materials which were hampering the defence programme.

It goes without saying that the Premier will bow to the Commonwealth will give or take a million here and there. They did not expect anything else when they went down—but at least they come back with some magnificent political propaganda. They will all be able to hold press conferences and tell how they sweated blood and tears to get a fair go for their State only to be down-trodden by the Big Bad Wolf—in other words, the Commonwealth.

The mind slips easily back to the Loan Council meeting of two years ago when the Treasurer threatened to give back to the States their own taxing powers—which was the last thing the States wanted, and which has effectively silenced the cry that the Commonwealth is robbing its little brothers.

MELBOURNE PREPARES
We looked in on Melbourne this week and, so help us, we are almost beginning to like the little place. It has one thing which Sydney knows little of—blue sky. For two whole days the sun beamed down on us and we felt almost safe enough to go out without trailing an umbrella—which is fast becoming the permanent badge of the Sydney-sider.

The people are beginning to get a little on their toes about next year's Olympic Games. I can see every day conversations quite frequently now and Melbourne has no doubt in the world that they are going to turn on the greatest Games on record.

The hotel where we stayed is in the process of being revamped. We murmured something about the Games and the manager said yes, costing a small fortune, had to start a long way ahead because one wasn't sure of labour and so forth, but they had to have the old place looking at its best for the visitors.

And even at the risk of the statement getting back to Sydney, we must admit that the park and the trees and the buildings and the wide streets looked pretty good. There was even something human about the cops drinking beer in uniform in a pub—something that would never, never be seen in Sydney.

HAPPY DECISION
One of the nice things to happen this week was the decision of the Council of the Law Society Association to smile upon Lew Hoad and his new wife, married at the drop of a hat in London.

As a matter of fact, the old gentlemen did a little more than smile—they became practical. They decided to send the couple a congratulatory cable, buy them a wedding present, and

In spite of a husband and wife ban, permit the two of them to continue playing in the present series.

The LTA President, Sir Norman Brookes, breathed a little fire and water when the news of the marriage reached him, and it seemed as though Lew and Jenny were to be spread and sent to bed without supper.

The Council debated the matter behind closed doors for 45 minutes and after the verdict no one would tell tales of what had happened but the main thing is that the Council decided to do the decent thing.

Thousands of tennis fans have watched with considerable interest the romance between these two young stars for a long time and the paying customers would have snarled their wrath had the LTA decided to stand on its dignity about this matter.

BIG MONEY
And while on the question of tennis, it was announced at the same Council meeting that the Davis Cup matches last December showed a profit of \$15,188.

Australia and the United States shared the money equally.

The \$32,594 each received compared with \$22,777 the previous year. The expenses were \$170,000 compared with \$111,854.

There's big money in this tennis business, and young Lew Hoad is one of the youngsters who is helping to shovel it in.

They're characters, these civic fathers of ours.

At the annual conference of the Shires' Association last week a motion was proposed that all members of Parliament and local government be compelled to retire at the age of 55.

An amendment was moved that the age limit be 95 and this was carried by a large majority.

BUILDING PROJECTS
More large building projects are going on within the city limits than for many years—certainly there is more activity than at any stage since the war.

A new, ultra-modern building for the Commonwealth Bank of Australia in the heart of the city is being pushed ahead rapidly.

It will cost more than \$1-million before it is completed, but so hard up is the Bank for space that it had a tiny little corner of the basement completed and moved in, although the building will not be completed until after Christmas.

The city's first skyscraper is to be built on a water-front and it, too, will cost more than a million. It will be 20 stories and 192-feet high at its lowest point.

Sydney has a law which limits heights of buildings to 150-feet—usually about 13-stories, but some bright lad was able to find a loophole in the Act as to the location of the proposed skyscraper, and the Law Department has agreed.

76 MAISONNETTES
Over on the north side of the Harbour—which will be Sydney's commercial centre in another few years—a multi-story block of 76 maisonnettes are to be erected. The 76 units will comprise four one-room flats; 10 one-bedroom flats; 18 three-bedroom flats; 18 three-bedroom flats; six penthouses; a restaurant; 64 garage sections; laundries and a crèche.

Most of the flats in the building will be sold outright. This building is going to take 10 months to build, but costs have not been announced.

Already North Sydney has the biggest office building in Australia.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"Remember that basket of cabbage your aunt gave us when we drove out there last autumn?"

Five Months For Robber

Tse Ying-wah, 26, unemployed, was sentenced to five months and ordered to be placed under Police supervision for two years by Mr Hin-shing Lo at Central this morning, for housebreaking and larceny.

The Prosecution said Tse had broken into No. 5 Liu Wah Terrace, ground floor, and had stolen articles, including a clock and clothing valued at \$156 on June 15.

Tse, the Prosecution said, had five previous convictions for larceny and breach of a deportation order. The deportation order had been rescinded on May 25, and Tse was placed on a bond for \$500 three years.

Tse was cautioned on a second charge of breach of the bond and the bond was ordered to stand.

SECTION NOT APPLICABLE

Man Ka-kung, 38, a tailor of Maitland Lane, Matauwei Road, charged with loitering at Kai Tak Airport on June 25, at 10:55 a.m. was discharged by Mr W. S. Collier at Kowloon this morning.

Mr Collier remarked he could not convict defendant under Section 3, (24) of the Summary Offences Ordinance, because the section did not properly apply to the case.

He told defendant that nevertheless it did not mean that his behaviour could not amount to another charge.

POLICE RAID
Pleading guilty to possession of heroin and Part I Poisons without a licence, Cheng Chan-biu, 32, unemployed, who had also given the Police seven other names, was sentenced to two months and 20 days by Mr Hin-shing Lo at Central this morning.

Insp. J. D. Carty said Police raided No. 29B Pokfulam Road third floor, and in the rear cubicle, seized three plastic spoons with traces of heroin and seven grammes of strychnine nitrate.

lia—erected by one of the insurance companies; and another insurance company is about to start erecting another one to rival it.

Several organisations are to build at North Sydney, and are being forced across the bridge because of the impossible parking situation in the city proper. Last week the Master Builders' Association sold its seven-story building in the heart of the city because members could not find parking space nearby. The Association is to move out into the suburbs.

So far 188 drivers have paid an entrance fee of \$30 to take part in the 10,500 miles round Australia Redex trial in August. One entry has been received from New Zealand and one from New Guinea. Drivers can still come in up to July 12, but the entrance will now set them back \$60.

Reservoirs Now 70% Full

The Colony's reservoirs are now 70 per cent full, according to official figures released by the Water Authority this morning.

Thanks to the recent heavy rains the water storage now totals 4,182.14 million gallons.

Intake from the streams and catchments for the 24-hour period ending 8 o'clock today was 131.79 million gallons, and for the previous 24 hours 68.05 million gallons.

Russell's Peace Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

"This is the most difficult step. Let us now consider the step that could be taken after this initial success had been won.

"The first step which should be taken at once would be to secure a temporary cessation of conflict, either hot or cold, while more permanent measures were devised.

"Such negotiations should follow in due course. But if they are to be fruitful they must not be conducted in the atmosphere of hostility and suspicion which exists at present.

"During this period when hatred and fear are abating there should be a lessening of journalistic invective and even well merited criticisms of either side by the other should be muted," Earl Russell said.

Earl Russell said: "There should be encouragement to mutual trade and to mutual visits of deputations, especially of cultural and educational sort. All this should be by way of preparing the ground for a world conference and of enabling such a conference to be more than a ruthless contest for power.

"When a comparatively friendly atmosphere has been generated by these methods, a world conference should meet for the purpose of creating ways other than war by which disagreements between states could be settled. Such a conference would hold out the prospect of a new era of peace."

"The first of the problems to be tackled should be the diminution of national armaments."

FREEDOMS RESTORED
There should be restoration of the freedom that existed before 1914, especially freedom of travel and freedom in the circulation of books and newspapers and the removal of the obstacles to the free dissemination of ideas across national boundaries.

"These various restorations of former freedoms are necessary steps towards the creation of a settlement that mankind forms one family and that governments are divisions, when they become as harsh as they are at present, create difficult obstacles in the way of peace."

"If these tasks were achieved, the conference would have to advance to the creation of a world authority already twice attempted by the League of Nations and then by UNO."

In this way, Earl Russell believed, the question of atomic weapons would solve itself.

Annual Congregation Of HK University

Chancellor's Exhortation To The Graduands

"The years one spends at a university are amongst the best in one's whole life. They are such an enriching, such a rewarding, such a happy, experience. Like dutiful and loving sons and daughters, who have now grown up, foster your Alma Mater as she has fostered you."

"Remember always the years you spent at your University with gratitude, a gratitude that should express itself not only in thought but in deeds; a continuing and active interest in the affairs of the University."

This exhortation to the student graduands of 1955 was made by His Excellency the Governor, Sir Alexander Grantham, G.C.M.G. in his capacity as Chancellor of the University of Hongkong when he addressed the Annual Congregation of the University this (Monday) morning.

Lady Grantham was present at the Congregation for Conferring of Degrees which was held in the Great Hall of the University.

The following is the full text of the Chancellor's address:

"This is the last occasion on which I shall address this Congregation because next year I shall have ceased to be Chancellor. Chancellors come and go, but the University is permanent. The King is dead; long live the King; but the Chancellor is not even king. He is not the most important official of the University. What in fact is his position? Is he merely a figurehead who is dusted off once a year in order to confer degrees and to make a nice sounding speech, written, maybe, by somebody else or does he, since he is also Governor of the Colony, control the University? The answer is 'Neither'."

"In a sense he is a figurehead, but he does take a very direct interest—perhaps 'close interest' would be a better phrase—in the University. He looks after the University, not only personally, but also because as Governor he is interested in anything as important to the Colony as the University. He does not however interfere in the running of the University. He has no executive powers."

He offers advice to the Vice-Chancellor if it is asked, and sometimes even if it is not asked; but it is entirely up to the Vice-Chancellor to decide whether or not he takes that advice. He is, however, and certainly has been, a very good adviser. He has proved of use to the Vice-Chancellor and the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, and hence to the University. After all, the Governor from his position should know more of the broad picture of the Colony than the Vice-Chancellor.

AUTONOMOUS BODY
Perhaps one reason why some people think mistakenly that Government interferes in the University arises from the fact that the Governor is Chancellor and that not only does he himself interfere in the University, but that this interference extends to the Colonial Secretary, the Financial Secretary, and all the other secretaries, to say nothing of Executive Council and Legislative Council.

Believe me, not only is there no such interference but there is no desire for it.

The University is an autonomous body and it is for this reason that it should remain so. Since however much of the funds for the University come from Government, Government must know, broadly speaking, how the money is to be spent. Moreover, it is not as if the Colony Government had unlimited funds at its disposal. Unfortunately it has not; as no doubt you are aware, the Colony's budget for the current year shows a deficit of \$32 millions. This means that Government, and here I have in mind particularly Legislative Council and more particularly the Unofficial Members thereof, have to decide how the Colony's funds shall be allocated amongst the many competing claims.

"So far as government grants to the University are concerned, this is educational expenditure, which has to compete with such things as the new airport, new hospitals, and so on, and within education, between university education and technical education and primary education. That is why the Financial Secretary has to ask such searching questions of the University authorities. It is his duty, and that government has a duty to present the University's case to the Members of Legislative Council. It is essential therefore that there should be the closest liaison between the University authorities and the Governmental authorities."

"Without this liaison there cannot be proper understanding. The liaison cannot be purely procedural, that is to say, machinery laid down in the University's constitution, but also by informal contacts."

As regards the first point, Sir Ivor Jennings and Dr Logan made certain recommendations in the constitutional part of their Report. These have been examined and commented on by a committee set up expressly for the purpose by the University. I am quite sure that something will be worked out to the satisfaction of all concerned. It is very important.

THREE PHASES

"Since I have been Chancellor the University has passed through three phases. The first phase was what I may call the 'Phoenix' phase, when the University rose from its ashes, and a magnificent achievement that was. The next phase was when we thought we had got the University on its feet, both administratively and academically. Then the final phase, which I might call the Jennings/Logan phase. This phase is more administrative, which term also includes the financial, than academic."

"Academically the University got on its feet in the second phase, though there are still many developments ahead, but, where necessary, these are being coped with without difficulty. But the administrative base, without which the academic cannot fully function, does need some attention."

"It was whilst we were in the second phase that it came to light that repairs were needed to the administrative base. This need was brought to light by the Kewick Report. What happened was that this meant another financial commitment. Could it be met? An examination by officers of the University and the Government followed, and it was then discovered that certain administrative repairs were needed—quite apart from whether or not the recommendations of the Kewick Report were implemented—and this led to the visit, and subsequently the report, of Sir Ivor Jennings and Dr Logan."

SATISFACTORY POSITION
"Sir Ivor Jennings and Dr Logan in their report have given us a chart to steer by. Their report is as important, if not more so, than the Kewick Report. It is from the academic point of view. Examination of their report has meant a great deal of work not only for the University administration but also for the University faculties, but it has proved a mental stimulus. This is shown, I think, by the fact that in the past year more research has been carried out than ever before."

"I do not wish here to deal with the recommendation in the Kewick Report that certain degree courses, with Chinese as the medium of instruction, should be established by the University, except to say that this is an important matter which must not be overlooked but should be earnestly considered by the University authorities and others concerned."

"How do I now view the position of the University? I see it firmly established but with certain administrative steps still necessary, but we know what has to be done. On the academic side I see the University as first-rate and very much alive. That is certainly a satisfactory position."

"But have I not been wandering from the main point of this Congregation, which is, in the words I spoke at the opening, 'for the coming of age of the new graduands who are the leading figures in the ceremony now taking place. First and foremost of course is Mr. Chien Mu, a most distinguished Chinese scholar whose acceptance of the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws adds lustre to this University. But it is rather to the student-graduands to whom my remarks will be addressed. Having myself studied at and graduated from a university, I am able to share some of their feelings, even though a third of a century in age lies between us."

"The years one spends at a university are amongst the best in one's whole life. They are such an enriching, such a rewarding, such a happy, experience. Like dutiful and loving sons and daughters, who have now grown up, foster your Alma Mater as she has fostered you."

"Remember always the years you spent at your University with gratitude, a gratitude that should express itself not only in thought but in deeds; a continuing and active interest in the affairs of the University."

This exhortation to the student graduands of 1955 was made by His Excellency the Governor, Sir Alexander Grantham, G.C.M.G. in his capacity as Chancellor of the University of Hongkong when he addressed the Annual Congregation of the University this (Monday) morning.

Lady Grantham was present at the Congregation for Conferring of Degrees which was held in the Great Hall of the University.

The following is the full text of the Chancellor's address:

"This is the last occasion on which I shall address this Congregation because next year I shall have ceased to be Chancellor. Chancellors come and go, but the University is permanent. The King is dead; long live the King; but the Chancellor is not even king. He is not the most important official of the University. What in fact is his position? Is he merely a figurehead who is dusted off once a year in order to confer degrees and to make a nice sounding speech, written, maybe, by somebody else or does he, since he is also Governor of the Colony, control the University? The answer is 'Neither'."

such an enriching, such a rewarding, such a happy, experience. Like dutiful and loving sons and daughters, who have now grown up, foster your Alma Mater as she has fostered you."

"Remember always the years you spent at your University with gratitude, a gratitude that should express itself not only in thought but in deeds; a continuing and active interest in the affairs of the University."

This exhortation to the student graduands of 1955 was made by His Excellency the Governor, Sir Alexander Grantham, G.C.M.G. in his capacity as Chancellor of the University of Hongkong when he addressed the Annual Congregation of the University this (Monday) morning.

Lady Grantham was present at the Congregation for Conferring of Degrees which was held in the Great Hall of the University.

The following is the full text of the Chancellor's address:

"This is the last occasion on which I shall address this Congregation because next year I shall have ceased to be Chancellor. Chancellors come and go, but the University is permanent. The King is dead; long live the King; but the Chancellor is not even king. He is not the most important official of the University. What in fact is his position? Is he merely a figurehead who is dusted off once a year in order to confer degrees and to make a nice sounding speech, written, maybe, by somebody else or does he, since he is also Governor of the Colony, control the University? The answer is 'Neither'."

"In a sense he is a figurehead, but he does take a very direct interest—perhaps 'close interest' would be a better phrase—in the University. He looks after the University, not only personally, but also because as Governor he is interested in anything as important to the Colony as the University. He does not however interfere in the running of the University. He has no executive powers."

He offers advice to the Vice-Chancellor if it is asked, and sometimes even if it is not asked; but it is entirely up to the Vice-Chancellor to decide whether or not he takes that advice. He is, however, and certainly has been, a very good adviser. He has proved of use to the Vice-Chancellor and the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, and hence to the University. After all, the Governor from his position should know more of the broad picture of the Colony than the Vice-Chancellor.

AUTONOMOUS BODY
Perhaps one reason why some people think mistakenly that Government interferes in the University arises from the fact that the Governor is Chancellor and that not only does he himself interfere in the University, but that this interference extends to the Colonial Secretary, the Financial Secretary, and all the other secretaries, to say nothing of Executive Council and Legislative Council.

Believe me, not only is there no such interference but there is no desire for it.

The University is an autonomous body and it is for this reason that it should remain so. Since however much of the funds for the University come from Government, Government must know, broadly speaking, how the money is to be spent. Moreover, it is not as if the Colony Government had unlimited funds at its disposal. Unfortunately it has not; as no doubt you are aware, the Colony's budget for the current year shows a deficit of \$32 millions. This means that Government, and here I have in mind particularly Legislative Council and more particularly the Unofficial Members thereof, have to decide how the Colony's funds shall be allocated amongst the many competing claims.

"So far as government grants to the University are concerned, this is educational expenditure, which has to compete with such things as the new airport, new hospitals, and so on, and within education, between university education and technical education and primary education. That is why the Financial Secretary has to ask such searching questions of the University authorities. It is his duty, and that government has a duty to present the University's case to the Members of Legislative Council. It is essential therefore that there should be the closest liaison between the University authorities and the Governmental authorities."

"Without this liaison there cannot be proper understanding. The liaison cannot be purely procedural, that is to say, machinery laid down in the University's constitution, but also by informal contacts."

"The years one spends at a university are amongst the best in one's whole life. They are such an enriching, such a rewarding, such a happy, experience. Like dutiful and loving sons and daughters, who have now grown up, foster your Alma Mater as she has fostered you."

"Remember always the years you spent at your University with gratitude, a gratitude that should express itself not only in thought but in deeds; a continuing and active interest in the affairs of the University."

This exhortation to the student graduands of 1955 was made by His Excellency the Governor, Sir Alexander Grantham, G.C.M.G. in his capacity as Chancellor of the University of Hongkong when he addressed the Annual Congregation of the University this (Monday) morning.

Lady Grantham was present at the Congregation for Conferring of Degrees which was held in the Great Hall of the University.

The following is the full text of the Chancellor's address:

such an enriching, such a rewarding, such a happy, experience. Like dutiful and loving sons and daughters, who have now grown up, foster your Alma Mater as she has fostered you."

"Remember always the years you spent at your University with gratitude, a gratitude that should express itself not only in thought but in deeds; a continuing and active interest in the affairs of the University."

This exhortation to the student graduands of 1955 was made by His Excellency the Governor, Sir Alexander Grantham, G.C.M.G. in his capacity as Chancellor of the University of Hongkong when he addressed the Annual Congregation of the University this (Monday) morning.

Lady Grantham was present at the Congregation for Conferring of Degrees which was held in the Great Hall of the University.

The following is the full text of the Chancellor's address:

"This is the last occasion on which I shall address this Congregation because next year I shall have ceased to be Chancellor. Chancellors come and go, but the University is permanent. The King is dead; long live the King; but the Chancellor is not even king. He is not the most important official of the University. What in fact is his position? Is he merely a figurehead who is dusted off once a year in order to confer degrees and to make a nice sounding speech, written, maybe, by somebody else or does he, since he is also Governor of the Colony, control the University? The answer is 'Neither'."

"In a sense he is a figurehead, but he does take a very direct interest—perhaps 'close interest' would be a better phrase—in the University. He looks after the University, not only personally, but also because as Governor he is interested in anything as important to the Colony as the University. He does not however interfere in the running of the University. He has no executive powers."

He offers advice to the Vice-Chancellor if it is asked, and sometimes even if it is not asked; but it is entirely up to the Vice-Chancellor to decide whether or not he takes that advice. He is, however, and certainly has been, a very good adviser. He has proved of use to the Vice-Chancellor and the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, and hence to the University. After all, the Governor from his position should know more of the broad picture of the Colony than the Vice-Chancellor.

AUTONOMOUS BODY
Perhaps one reason why some people think mistakenly that Government interferes in the University arises from the fact that the Governor is Chancellor and that not only does he himself interfere in the University, but that this interference extends to the Colonial Secretary, the Financial Secretary, and all the other secretaries, to say nothing of Executive Council and Legislative Council.

Believe me, not only is there no such interference but there is no desire for it.

The University is an autonomous body and it is for this reason that it should remain so. Since however much of the funds for the University come from Government, Government must know, broadly speaking, how the money is to be spent. Moreover, it is not as if the Colony Government had unlimited funds at its disposal. Unfortunately it has not; as no doubt you are aware, the Colony's budget for the current year shows a deficit of \$32 millions. This means that Government, and here I have in mind particularly Legislative Council and more particularly the Unofficial Members thereof, have to decide how the Colony's funds shall be allocated amongst the many competing claims.

"So far as government grants to the University are concerned, this is educational expenditure, which has to compete with such things as the new airport, new hospitals, and so on, and within education, between university education and technical education and primary education. That is why the Financial Secretary has to ask such searching questions of the University authorities. It is his duty, and that government has a duty to present the University's case to the Members of Legislative Council. It is essential therefore that there should be the closest liaison between the University authorities and the Governmental authorities."

"Without this liaison there cannot be proper understanding. The liaison cannot be purely procedural, that is to say, machinery laid down in the University's constitution, but also by informal contacts."

"The years one spends at a university are amongst the best in one's whole life. They are such an enriching, such a rewarding, such a happy, experience. Like dutiful and loving sons and daughters, who have now grown up, foster your Alma Mater as she has fostered you."

"Remember always the years you spent at your University with gratitude, a gratitude that should express itself not only in thought but in deeds; a continuing and active interest in the affairs of the University."

This exhortation to the student graduands of 1955 was made by His Excellency the Governor, Sir Alexander Grantham, G.C.M.G. in his capacity as Chancellor of the University of Hongkong when he addressed the Annual Congregation of the University this (Monday) morning.

Lady Grantham was present at the Congregation for Conferring of Degrees which was held in the Great Hall of the University.

The following is the full text of the Chancellor's address:

"This is the last occasion on which I shall address this Congregation because next year I shall have ceased to be Chancellor. Chancellors come and go, but the University is permanent. The King is dead; long live the King; but the Chancellor is not even king. He is not the most important official of the University. What in fact is his position? Is he merely a figurehead who is dusted off once a year in order to confer degrees and to make a nice sounding speech, written, maybe, by somebody else or does he, since he is also Governor of the Colony, control the University? The answer is 'Neither'."

"In a sense he is a figurehead, but he does take a very direct interest—perhaps 'close interest' would be a better phrase—in the University. He looks after the University, not only personally, but also because as Governor he is interested in anything as important to the Colony as the University. He does not however interfere in the running of the University. He has no executive powers."

He offers advice to the Vice-Chancellor if it is asked, and sometimes even if it is not asked; but it is entirely up to the Vice-Chancellor to decide whether or not he takes that advice. He is, however, and certainly has been, a very good adviser. He has proved of use to the Vice-Chancellor and the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, and hence to the University. After all, the Governor from his position should know more of the broad picture of the Colony than the Vice-Chancellor.

AUTONOMOUS BODY
Perhaps one reason why some people think mistakenly that Government interferes in the University arises from the fact that the Governor is Chancellor and that not only does he himself interfere in